

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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CONTENTS.

Page	Page
Our Cartoon	521
The Outlook	521
The Deputation	522
Treasurer's Note	522
Contributions to the £100,000 Fund	522
Women's Great Procession June 17	523
Lord Robert Cecil on the Bill	523
Lord Ramsey's Support	523
Announcements	523
Second Reading of the Bill	524
Press Opinions on the Debate	527
"Suffragette Sally." By M.D.N.	528
"The Butterfly on the Wheel." By H.W.D.	529
The Next Step. By Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B.	530
My Memorandum of May 6. By Yoshio Markino	531
Getting New Readers	531
In Parliament Square and After. By Evelyn Sharp	532
In Honour of Miss Goldstein	532
Wanted: Daylight!	532
London University and Votes	532
This Session!	532
The Great Procession	533
Campaign Throughout the Country	536
General News	536

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Woman Suffrage Bill has triumphantly passed through its second reading. The most sanguine expectations of its supporters have been surpassed and a majority of 167 secured. Among the 265 members who voted for the Bill were 145 Liberals, 53 Unionists, 31 Nationalists, and 26 Labour men, while the minority of 98 consisted of 36 Liberals, 43 Unionists, and 9 Nationalists. From this it will be seen that within the ranks of every party a majority of votes were given in favour of the Bill.

The Debate.

The weakness of the anti-Suffrage case was strikingly illustrated in the course of the debate, for nearly all the arguments on that side were directed either against adult suffrage, which the Bill does not propose, or

against the restriction of the vote to women householders. It was only very occasionally that any attempt was made to defend the present sex differentiation by which women, merely on account of their sex, are debarred from taking their part as citizens of their country. Of those who spoke in favour of the Bill nearly all took care to make it clear that they would not be content with a barren second reading. Sir Geo. Kemp himself and several other speakers from the Liberal benches, Mr. Geo. Lansbury as a Labour man, and, finally, Lord-Hugh Cecil as a Unionist, made strong appeals to the Government to grant facilities for the later stages this Session. We refer our readers to pages 524-527 for a full report of the proceedings, together with an impression written by Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

The Next Step.

It now remains for the Government to render effective the vote of the House of Commons by providing time for the later stages of the Bill, so that it may become law this Session. It is the plain duty of the leaders of the Liberal party to accede to this proposal. Last November we had the explicit pronouncement of three members of the Cabinet, Sir Edward Gray, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Runciman, that the Session of 1911 ought to see the enfranchisement of women. We understand that almost immediately the Conciliation Committee will bring forward a resolution in the House of Commons. This resolution will express the desire of the House to carry the Bill through its remaining stages. Suffragists throughout the country should lose no time in urging members of Parliament to vote for this resolution.

The Liberal Press.

Several of the most important of the Liberal Press are giving a strong lead on this question. *The Daily News*

points out that the dignity of Parliament and the honour of a noble cause will alike suffer seriously if Parliament is prevented from carrying its approval of a principle into legislative achievement, and concludes:—

There is an overwhelming case, therefore, for the granting of facilities and we trust that Mr. Asquith will see the justice of appointing this Session for the carrying out of his pledge.

The *Manchester Guardian* points out that this is the seventh time that a Suffrage Bill has passed through its Second Reading and remarks that:—

Early facilities for a full discussion in Committee ought to be granted, if only because the verdict of the House of Commons, already triumphantly and repeatedly given in favour of the principle, ought to be sought on the means by which it is to be put into practice.

The *Nation* urges that once the demand for the vote has been clearly formulated and powerfully expressed the sense of the community cannot possibly go on refusing it. It adds:—

We should not feel comfortable if women had reason to feel that their cause was being played with—yielded in principle, but denied in practice—as a matter of party tactics. The House of Commons cannot go on passing the second reading of Suffrage Bills, and then letting the whole Parliamentary benefit of that admission slip out of the women's hands.

The *Westminster Gazette*, while slightly less precise as to time, declares:—

From this time forward the idea that the question can be avoided by not giving facilities for Committee must be abandoned. In one way or another the Government must have a policy. If it is only the policy of giving facilities which will afford the Bill a full and fair opportunity in the House of Commons. The majorities recorded for the Bill must mean that, if they mean anything.

Up and down the country, papers which are strong in their support of the Liberal Party recognise that the hour has struck, and that the enfranchisement of women ought not to be any longer delayed.

The Determination of Women Liberals.

The Women's Liberal Federation, at its Conference in Manchester, has made a strong appeal to the Government. Mrs. Stewart-Brown is reported to have said:—

There had been times when their loyalty had been strained to the breaking point, but the breaking-point had never been reached. If the Liberal leaders failed them now, their loyalty would be strained still more, their enthusiasm damped, and the incentive to work for the party destroyed, because from the Liberal party they expected justice to all classes, creeds, and both sexes.

Mrs. Eva McLaren said that up till now Liberal women had said to be both true to the Liberal Party and to be Women.

Suffragists. Their loyalty had been strained. Very often they had had to ask themselves if they were going to put their own enfranchisement first (which was their capacity to help to carry out reforms) or their Liberalism. Up to now they had had to try to do both, and she hoped that the time would never be reached when they had to decide between one or the other. Miss Kilgour stated that the active and able women workers were dropping off one by one from the Liberal Party.

Views of Mr. C. P. Scott.

Very significant were the views expressed by Mr. C. P. Scott, President of the Manchester Liberal Federation. Addressing a great meeting of women on Tuesday night, he spoke as follows:—

But I should like to caution you against trusting to moral influence alone. You are not going to get this measure through without a little trouble. It may be a very stiff fight indeed, and it may even come to a point at which you as Liberals will have to make a very grave choice—a choice between loyalty to a principle and loyalty to your party.

He called their attention to the changes in Parliamentary procedure which were being brought about by the Parliament Bill, and declared that:—

The power which it will leave in the hands of the House of Lords is such that you will not be sure of getting anything through unless it is passed either in the first or the second session of a new Parliament's life. This is the first session of the present Parliament, and unless you get women's suffrage through this session or next you may wait for it in this Parliament, unless the Lords are so kind as to pass it.

Finally, he urged upon them to be alive to the danger which lay ahead, to realise that it would be more difficult for the Government to find time next session than during 1911, and that unless they wished to be left out in the cold they must press upon the Government with an insistence far greater than they had hitherto used, the necessity of passing this Bill.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A very striking and important ceremony will take place at noon to-day (Friday) in the House of Commons when the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Civic Authorities of the Dublin Corporation will appear at the Bar of the House of Commons to plead for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill. This is the first time for 23 years that this important privilege has been made use of. And the fact that this course is being taken on behalf of Woman Suffrage makes it clear that this is not a mere sex question, but one on which the strength and solidity of the whole Empire depends. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the other dignitaries were expected to arrive at Euston on Thursday night at 11 p.m., after we had gone to press. It was anticipated that a number of members of the W.S.P.U. and others would give them a hearty welcome. A public dinner in their honour is being arranged at the Connaught Rooms (Kingsway), to-night at 7.30. Application for tickets should be made without delay to the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Insurance Bill.

The important scheme of National Insurance against sickness and unemployment proposed by Mr. Lloyd George will obtain sympathetic attention from men and women of all political parties in view of the fact that it is a genuine attempt by a man of great influence to combat some of the most serious social evils which prevail at the present day, and to ward off from the door of the poorer part of the community the terrible destitution and suffering which arise owing to sickness or failure of work. With others we welcome in the main these proposals, but we find it necessary to call attention to certain very grave defects.

Sex Differentiation.

We dissent entirely from the principle of sex differentiation set up by the Bill in consequence of which women receive benefits on a lower scale than men. We shall be told, no doubt, that this is rendered necessary by the lower wages which women earn. But the Bill itself does not bear this out. For in addition to the sex differentiation the Bill sets up a wage differentiation which would have been quite sufficient to cover the point in question. In the case of men, only those whose wages are 15s. or upwards are called upon to pay the maximum contribution of 4d., and are entitled to receive the maximum benefit of 10s.; below that figure the contribution is cut down and the benefit is limited to two-thirds of the ordinary wage. We claim that a woman who is earning, say, 21s. a week has an equal right with a man earning the same amount to pay the same contribution and receive the same benefit. But this is prohibited. The situation is aggravated in the case of those earning below 15s. a week. A man and a woman earning 14s. for instance, are each called upon to contribute 3d., but while the benefit to the woman is only 7s. 6d. the benefit obtained by the man for the same outlay is 9s. 4d. (two-thirds of 14s.).

The Married Woman.

We also desire to draw attention to the position of the woman who on marrying works entirely at her home duties. As far as we understand the scheme, the whole of her contributions made during the time of her youth and health lapse. She is not allowed to continue on the voluntary scale, but has to depend entirely on the insurance of her husband. Who then will receive the benefit money in the event of her being laid low by maternity or by sickness? If it is to be the wife, well and good; if it is to be the husband, we fear that there will be many cases in which the woman will not receive the money to which she is entitled.

The Defects Must be Remedied.

With regard to the proposals for insurance against unemployment, we have already pointed out in these columns that referring to them do, solely to highly skilled men's trades, they will be an added burden on the shoulders of the poorer women taxpayers, and that for this the women obtain no return. We hope very much that the defects of the Bill will be remedied in its later stages, and that before it passes into law it will be made really just between men and women, and that as such it will confer a great benefit on the community.

Women and Home Rule.

Two important resolutions were passed by the Council of the Women's Liberal Federation at the meeting in Man-

chester, to which we have already referred. The first was to the effect that Women's Liberal Associations should be advised to adopt the policy of working only for such candidates as have pledged themselves to support any Suffrage Bill against which the Liberal Whips do not tell. This resolution was carried with only nine or ten dissentients. The second resolution was as follows:—

This Council urges the Government in preparing the promised Home Rule Bill to recognise the claims of women, and to make due provision for the inclusion of women voters in the electorate for the proposed Irish Parliament to deal with the local affairs of Ireland.

This was adopted unanimously. A number of very important speeches were made on the occasion, which, owing to lack of space, we are unable to reproduce.

Deputation to Mr. Asquith from London University.

The London University, by 247 votes to 23, on Tuesday last passed a resolution in favour of the extension of the University Parliamentary franchise to women, and a deputation consisting of the chairman (Sir Ed. Bush), the member for the University (Sir Philip Magnus), the Rev. Dr. Caldecott, Sir W. J. Collins, Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Halliburton, Mrs. Scharf, Dr. McClure, Mrs. Bryant, Dr. J. Evans, Miss Edgell, Miss Pannett, Miss Garrett Anderson, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, Sir A. P. Gould, and Dr. Martin was appointed to seek to interview Mr. Asquith to lay their views before him.

American Suffragist Procession.

The women of New York, following the example of this country, made an effective display on Saturday last, when they marched down Broadway in procession 5,000 strong. Among them were 200 college women and women representing every profession. It is estimated that 150,000 persons were spectators.

The Klank at the Crystal Palace.

This afternoon the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace will be opened by the King and Queen, and a very large attendance is anticipated. The W.S.P.U. Klank, close to the New Zealand building, will be opened by Mrs. Pankhurst later in the day.

The Procession of June 17.

Preparations are rapidly going forward for the gigantic procession of women through the streets of London, which will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 17. Our readers will be glad to know that, in addition to those societies which we have already announced as likely to take part, we shall also have the presence of the members of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. The total number of the processionists is estimated at between forty and fifty thousand, and the procession will be over five miles long. Full particulars are given on pages 523 and 533.

Contents of this Issue.

Among the interesting contents of this issue is the descriptive account given by Mr. Yoshio Markino, the well-known Japanese artist, of his visit to the House of Commons on Friday last, written especially for *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. We also draw attention to the important letters of Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Brassey, which we give on the opposite page.

THE DEPUTATION.

Several names have lately been added to the deputation list. In spite of the hopeful outlook for the Conciliation Bill, members of the Union are feeling, in view of past experience, that it is well to be prepared to make an effective protest against any possible triffing with the Bill. One volunteer writes:—

I want you to put my name down for the next deputation, should one be necessary, or, of course, for any other militant work there may be to do. I could not write before, but I feel that if any tricks are tried, or facilities are refused after our splendid majority, every protest must be made.

Those who find it impossible to volunteer for action themselves are considering what they can do to set others free to make any protest which may be necessary. Thus, a member, who is too delicate herself to run any risks in offering to take care of the business of another member who feels it her duty to join the deputation. Another member, who has business responsibilities, is arranging to pay a substitute to do her office work in case the interests of the movement necessitate her absence for a time. All who wish to join the deputation are asked to send in their names to Clements Inn without delay.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

Last Friday the *Times* in an article on the Woman Suffrage Movement made special reference to the financial strength of the Women's Social and Political Union. "In 1909-10 it commanded," says the *Times*, "an income of £33,000, but a good deal of that is believed to be made up of large subscriptions from a small number of well-to-do enthusiasts." As treasurer of the Union I immediately wrote to the *Times* to point out that such a belief, if it existed, was based on error. I sent the latest balance-sheet and the one before that for the inspection of the writer of that article, as proof of the fact that the great bulk of the money received by the W.S.P.U. was raised in many thousands of small subscriptions. The *Times* courteously published my letter, and thus another blow was given to an error carefully fostered by our opponents, who know that there is no test of widespread enthusiasm so sure and certain as the steady stream of contributions which mean ceaseless effort and self-sacrifice. The contribution list this week again tells the beautiful and inspiring story of ungrudging giving of self and of substance on the part of women who do not possess material wealth, but nevertheless are able by the practice of self-discipline and self-denial to raise, by extensive co-operation, a great fund wherewith to carry on the campaign which so soon will end in victory.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

April 3 to April 4.

Already known	2 s. d.	2 s. d.
Mrs. Florence Farmer	0 7 0	
Mrs. Edith Bartlett	0 5 0	
Mrs. Clara King	1 7 8	
Mrs. A. E. King	0 3 0	
Mrs. A. Johnston	0 10 0	
Mrs. James Forsyth	0 12 8	
Mrs. Elsie Palfrey	0 9 0	
Mrs. Brook Alford	0 2 0	
"K. J."	0 3 9	
Mrs. M. L. Barker	1 1 0	
Mrs. L. C. Radford	0 7 8	
Mrs. A. Bonnet	1 0 0	
Mrs. M. E. Clarke	0 2 8	
Mrs. Ambrose	0 17 0	
Mrs. B. Bosley	0 4 0	
Mrs. Marion Anderson	0 9 0	
Anon., 11448	0 10 0	
Mrs. B. S. Anderson	0 10 0	
Mrs. Kettle Hunter	0 10 0	
Mrs. Babel Forster	0 7 2	
Mrs. J. G. Goodwin	0 9 0	
Mrs. J. G. Becker	0 2 8	
Mrs. A. M. Hawkins	0 10 0	
Mrs. Mary Allen	0 17 0	
Mrs. Beryl Churchill	0 2 2	
Mrs. A. R. Farmer	0 3 4	
Mrs. Duncan	0 3 0	
Mrs. C. L. Glynn	1 10 0	
Anon., 14894	0 10 0	
Mrs. Helen Erian	0 10 0	
Mrs. B. Gadsby	0 2 0	
Mrs. G. Goodyer	0 7 9	
Friends (per Miss Mathews)	0 11 0	
Mrs. A. G. Abraham	0 3 0	
Mrs. G. Hamilton	0 4 0	
Mrs. Allen-Brown	0 16 4	
Mrs. E. K. Jones	0 3 0	
Mrs. E. M. Burney	0 19 0	
Mrs. E. H. Hare	0 2 0	
Mrs. Lucy Fox	0 12 8	
Mrs. H. Bandula	0 2 8	
Mrs. Muriel Macdonald	0 2 0	
Mrs. Palmer	0 6 8	
Mrs. E. Selars	0 2 0	
Mrs. B. Rice	0 3 6	
Mrs. H. C. Martindale	0 10 0	
Mrs. J. M. Penson	0 8 8	
Mrs. H. P. Torman	0 17 0	
Mrs. P. Pearce	0 5 6	
Mrs. Patricia Shaw	0 6 0	
Mrs. Riley	0 4 3	
Mrs. Laura Morris	0 1 0	
Mrs. Venham	0 11 8	
Mrs. E. L. Turner	0 4 3	
Mrs. E. C. Mott	0 1 0	
Mrs. Ruth Reed	0 11 8	
Mrs. Martin	0 5 0	
Mrs. A. B. Stebbing	0 9 0	
Mrs. F. L. H. Rebbeck	1 6 8	
Mrs. Beryl Reeves	1 0 0	
Mrs. M. H. Tingle	0 3 0	
Mrs. A. A. N. West	0 5 0	
Mrs. Lacey	0 4 9	
Mrs. O. Trembath	0 2 9	
Mrs. M. Wallingford	1 9 8	
Mrs. B. Thompson	0 8 8	
Mrs. Biele Langridge	0 3 0	
Mrs. Christina Masters	0 3 0	
Mrs. J. Melford	0 10 0	
Mrs. M. C. Paine	0 5 0	
Mrs. J. B. Parsons	0 5 0	
Mrs. E. M. Paine	0 4 0	
Mrs. Isabel Frost	0 5 0	
Mrs. B. Rankin	0 3 6	
Mrs. E. A. Reedy	1 0 0	
Mrs. E. A. Redpath	1 4 8	
Mrs. O. M. Ramson	0 5 0	
Mrs. Biele Robinson	0 1 0	
Mrs. Rothwell	0 3 8	
Mrs. S. Sharnan	0 15 0	
Mrs. M. Schofield	0 11 8	
Mrs. I. C. Glynn	1 0 0	
Mrs. E. M. Gilliat	0 7 0	
Mrs. B. M. Stenhouse	1 0 0	
Mrs. L. A. Stevenson	0 7 0	
Mrs. M. Talbot	1 7 0	
Mrs. A. Tanner	0 10 0	
Mrs. J. B. Trill	0 7 2	
Mrs. S. Usherwood	0 12 0	
Mrs. M. B. Webb	0 9 0	
Mrs. J. A. White	0 11 0	
Mrs. B. White	0 2 0	
Mrs. Williamson	0 5 0	
Walsall W.S.P.U.	1 2 3	
Mrs. Nora Uscher	0 8 0	
Mrs. F. G. Sainsbury	0 12 7	
Mrs. H. M. Walton	1 10 0	
Mrs. Maud and May Melley	0 7 8	
Mrs. E. A. Wright	0 10 0	
Mrs. L. Morgan	0 12 8	
Mrs. D. J. Goodings	0 5 8	
Mrs. E. H. Broadsmith	0 5 0	
Mrs. O. Billinghurst	0 19 1	
Anon., 19077	0 2 8	
Mrs. F. M. Burdon	0 5 8	
Mrs. F. Hedderwick	0 12 8	
Mrs. Katherine Kent	1 15 0	
Mrs. Muriel Barnard	0 5 0	
Mrs. L. B. Bostwick	0 13 2	
Mrs. F. M. Bland	0 9 8	
Mrs. M. B. Dendey	0 8 0	
Mrs. L. B. Dendey	0 8 0	
Mrs. M. A. L. Gilpin	0 6 2	
Mrs. Jane Craig	0 6 0	
Anon., 5315	0 12 0	
Mrs. Mildred Hay	0 5 0	
Anon., 5935	1 6 0	
Mrs. H. H. Barga	1 0 0	
Mrs. G. F. Hay	0 10 0	
Mrs. E. A. Anderson	0 8 8	
Mrs. K. Gillick	0 10 0	
Mrs. B. Jarvis	0 10 3	
Mrs. L. O. Buck	0 5 0	
Mrs. Alice Bell	1 1 0	
Mrs. M. Cozens	0 5 0	
Mrs. D. Pethick	0 5 0	
Mrs. B. Grant	0 15 0	
Mrs. Edith Barton	0 4 9	
Mrs. N. C. Fagan	0 1 4	
Mrs. Hickey	0 1 5	
Mrs. B. Pethick	0 18 3	
The Misses Brightland	0 3 3	
Mrs. E. F. Hughes	0 15 0	
Mrs. Ionides	0 10 3	
Mrs. V. West	1 17 3	
Mrs. O. B. Sprague	0 2 0	
Mrs. Woodward	0 10 0	
Mrs. J. Wynn	0 10 0	
Mrs. Clara Child	0 17 8	
Mrs. V. Dickman	0 5 8	
Mrs. Rosa Potter	0 18 8	
Christians, etc.	74 3 7	
London	1 4 7	
Per Miss D. Brans	4 3 8	
Mrs. D. Pethick	17 11 7	
Mrs. M. Phillips	17 11 7	
Total	494,551 2 2	

Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

NOTE.—Owing to printer's error in last week's issue, the following names were incorrectly stated; they should read: Mrs. Mary Wilson—Candy and Co. 2s. 7d. and "Candy and Co. 2s. 7d."

WOMEN'S GREAT PROCESSION, JUNE 17.

(Reports from some of the Contingents appear on page 532.)

The Women's Great Procession of June 17, will not only be the greatest procession of women that has ever been organised in the world's history, but will also be specially representative in its character of the entire womanhood of the British Empire.

Walking in its ranks will be delegates from every part of the King's Dominions. The Imperial note will be further emphasised in a symbolic Pageant of Empire which is being arranged and managed by the artists:—Miss Downing and Miss Wallace Dunlop. Every profession and occupation will be represented. Women who have won great distinction in their own career will be with us in large numbers. Amongst them will be found:—Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, the distinguished scientist, Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., the English composer who occupies a unique position amongst the great musicians of the day. Miss Elizabeth Robins, author of "The Magnetic North," will lead a large and influential contingent of women writers. The best known and most popular actresses of the day will head the procession which represents the stage, and in the ranks of that procession will be found many women playwrights. In their robes will walk the women who have won honours in the universities of the country. Lady Cockburn, wife of Sir John Cockburn, late Agent-General for South Australia will lead the section that represents the Commonwealth of Australia. Lady Macmillan, wife of Sir Arthur Macmillan, K.C., M.G., will walk in front of the contingent from New South Wales. Miss Vida Goldstein, leader of the Independent Women's Party of Victoria, will represent her State. Lady Stout, wife of the Lord Chief Justice of New Zealand, will lead New Zealand. South Africa will be led by Mrs. Saul Solomon, widow of the late Mr. Saul Solomon, known as the Gladstone of South Africa. She is hon. President of the South African Women's Federation, and is deeply revered by the W.S.P.U. for the great courage she has shown in her championship of this movement. Miss Nina Boyle, President of the Women's Franchise League of Johannesburg, will walk in the same section. In the Historical Pageant of Women, which recreates the great woman personalities of this country's history, from Boadicea to Florence Nightingale, will be found 350 women, including Lady Isabel Margesson, the Hon. Mrs. Blyth, Miss Annan Bryce, and many others.

There will be groups of working women, sweated women, factory workers, as well as contingents of nurses, typists, teachers, sanitary inspectors, gardeners and gymnastic teachers; there will be mothers of families, and those engaged in domestic occupations. It is not merely a demonstration of numbers, not merely an index of the public opinion behind the Enfranchisement Bill that will be seen by the men and women in the street—above all the procession of June 17 will be symbolic of the new sense of solidarity amongst women, who have realised to-day a sense of unity which no difference of class or status or creed can touch. Women outside the Empire are joining with their sisters on this great and joyful occasion, because even the confines of Empire cannot limit this great world-wide union.

The Task before Members.

The success of the Procession is secure. The great task which remains to the members of the W.S.P.U. is to obtain during the next few weeks the utmost publicity, and to arrest the attention in London. London is a great city. Its population will be nearly doubled during the month of June. How are these millions to know? How is their interest to be aroused? We cannot depend on the Daily Press to do the work of publicity for us. We have to do it ourselves.

We call upon our members in London and elsewhere to co-operate with us in carrying out a great Advertisement Campaign. Miss Dorothy Bowker is the Organiser of the Procession Advertising Campaign, and volunteers are asked to communicate with her at once at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. The present scheme includes four chief methods of advertising:—

Distribution of Handbills.—There are tens of thousands of handbills to be distributed. In all the great shopping centres during the shopping hours, from 11.30 to one and from 5 to 5.30, workers are wanted to give away the very effective handbills which have been printed in the colours. In all places where women foregather, whether at public meetings, or in theatres or other places of amusement, our workers must be watching, ready to seize the opportunity and engage the attention of those who otherwise might hear nothing of the programme for June 17th. Theatre queues afford an excellent opportunity, for many will take and read bills while they are waiting. Anyone who has definite time, either in the morning, in the afternoon or in the evening to give to this special form of work,

is asked to communicate at once with Miss Bowker, 4, Clements Inn.

Canvassing.—A large army of canvassers is wanted. Permission can be obtained from managers of hotels, secretaries of clubs, heads of schools and boarding houses to put up notices on the boards, and a promise can be won of their assistance in spreading information among large groups of women, who can easily be reached in this manner. This work demands more experience than mere distribution of handbills, and volunteers for this service will be welcome.

Window Bills.—Bills have been printed in the colours in two sizes for display in windows, and readers of this paper are asked to display these bills in the windows or in front of their gardens, and to induce their friends and acquaintances to do the same. Posters can be had on application to Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Tradespeople should also be asked by their customers to lend their assistance by placing bills in the shop windows.

The Fourth Method of advertising is more striking, and if widely carried out should be immensely effective. Our readers should make a banner announcing the procession, and should hang it from a window that can be seen from the street. The banner should measure at least 3 ft. by 4 ft., and should be fixed on a bamboo pole. It can be purple or white or green. If purple or green the letters should be white, if white the letters should be purple. Banners should be made and kept in readiness until Saturday, June 10, and they should then be displayed for a full week. Cheap banners, roughly made, can be obtained at Headquarters (price 1s.—orders may be given to Miss Kathleen Jarvis at the London weekly meetings, and at 4, Clements Inn, W.C.), but when they can be made with care and finish at home they are more effective. Shops on main thoroughfares will often display such a banner from the upper windows, if asked to do so by their customers or by people of local influence.

There are countless other ways of advertising the great Procession. Drawing-room meetings should be arranged by the score during the next few weeks. A great campaign of meetings in the street and the market place will be organised, for which speakers are in great request. Whole-hearted co-operation and hard work will add one more complete triumph of success to the record of the woman's movement.

LORD ROBT. CECIL ON THE BILL.

The following letter from Lord Robert Cecil appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, May 9:—

SIR,—I see that it is assumed in some quarters that the vote of the House of Commons on Friday last was a mere piece of Parliamentary hypocrisy, and that the members who formed the majority only did so because they were assured that their action would have no effective result. If it be true, their conduct is insulting and provocative in the highest degree. It is intolerable that those who urge a serious and deeply-felt political demand should be treated as if they were fractious children crying for the moon. Such treatment is a direct incitement to contempt for lawful authority.

I earnestly hope that we have seen an end of the discreditable subterfuges by which the claim of the supporters of this reform has so far been evaded. Last year we were told that the Bill had never been seriously considered by the House of Commons. Accordingly it was solemnly debated for two days, and the second reading was carried by a three-figure majority. Then it was said that nothing more could be done with the Bill, partly because there was no time and partly because the country had not had it before them. At the same time we were encouraged by Cabinet Ministers to believe that this year things would be different. "Concentrate on 1911," said Mr. Runciman. "In the course of next year" (1911) "facilities must be given," said Mr. Birrell. Sir Edward Grey was even more explicit—"It has been my personal opinion that next year" (1911), "if the House remains of the same mind, facilities ought to be found for the proper discussion and further progress of the Bill." A General Election has since taken place, and in the new House the Bill has shown by a greatly increased majority that it does remain of the same mind. This year, too, Parliamentary time is unquestionably available if the Government choose to give facilities for the Bill. What will they do? Mr. Asquith has pledged himself that the Bill shall have facilities during this Parliament. Everyone knows that it is inconceivable that any better opportunity than the present will be found for giving effect to that pledge. Will the Government act up to their promises, or are we to be met by further evasions? We heard much recently about the difference between the male and female sense of honour. If facilities for the Bill are again withheld, women may rightly thank God that such difference exists.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT CECIL.

LORD BRASSEY'S SUPPORT.

The following letter from Lord Brassey was read at a women's suffrage meeting at Crowborough:—

"I take occasion to say that if I had been a member of the House of Commons I should have voted in the recent division for the Bill introduced by Sir G. Kemp for the enfranchisement of women. My wife is very earnest in this cause. I am glad that by personal conviction not reached without grave consideration I am able to number myself in the growing ranks of the supporters."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Public Dinner To-day to Dublin's Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor and Civic authorities of Dublin are appearing at the Bar of the House of Commons to-day (Friday) at 12 noon to present a petition on behalf of the Women's Bill. A public dinner in their honour will be given at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street (off Kingsway), to-day, at 7.30. Tickets, price 7s. 6d., from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. As accommodation is limited, the Ticket Secretary will be glad to know as early as possible this morning how many may be expected.

The W.S.P.U. Kiosk.

To-day (Friday) sees the opening of the Festival of the Empire at the Crystal Palace by the King and Queen at 3 p.m. The W.S.P.U. are represented by the beautiful white kiosk, an illustration of which appeared in last week's issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, where Suffrage literature will be sold. Miss Pankhurst will perform the opening ceremony.

Albert Hall, June 17.

All Boxes, Amphitheatre, Stalls, Arena, and Upper Orchestra tickets are now sold out, and practically all the Balcony at 6d. The Promenade Gallery has now been opened, and tickets admitting to it may be secured at 6d. each. Owing to the very great demand for seats, it has been decided to engage the Empress Rooms (five minutes' walk from the Albert Hall) for an overflow meeting. This meeting will be addressed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Vida Goldstein, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence. Tickets for reserved and numbered seats in the Empress Rooms at 2s. 6d. are now available. Application should be made at once to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Empress Room Tickets are on sale to the public. Miss Hambling makes an urgent appeal for stewards for both these meetings. Members only are eligible, and they should send in their names immediately to her at the W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

London Free Meetings.

Last week at the Monday afternoon meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly-circus, members and friends had the opportunity of hearing of the woman's movement in Australia from Miss Vida Goldstein. Next Monday, May 15, they will have an account of the movement from a South African standpoint, as one of the speakers will be Miss Nina Boyle, of Johannesburg, president of the South African Women's Enfranchisement League, a well-known Suffrage worker, and an excellent speaker. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will also speak. The Steinway Hall meeting on Thursday, May 18, at 8 o'clock, will be addressed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst LL.B.

Important Meeting at Caxton Hall.

Members and friends are reminded that a public welcome will be given to Mr. Hugh A. Franklin at the Caxton Hall on Monday next, May 15, at 8 p.m. Mr. Donald Cameron Swan will be in the chair, and the speakers will be Miss Vida Goldstein, Mr. Nevinston, and the Rt. Rev. Arnold Mathew (Old Catholic Bishop). Tickets, price 1s., and 6d. (reserved), may be obtained at the M.P.U. offices, 13, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

A new edition of "Women's Fight for the Vote," by Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, revised and brought up to date, is now on sale, cloth 1s. net, paper covers 6d. net. "Suffragette Sally," reviewed on page 523, is on sale, bound in the colours, price 6s.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street, London, W.

WASH FROCKS.

We have made a special study of Ready-to-Wear Wash Frocks, and have now in stock a very large variety in soft French Linen, Plain and Striped Gingham, &c. All these Gowns have a charming simplicity which is quite exceptional in moderately-priced garments of this description. The undermentioned are examples in linen.



Wash Frock (as sketch), in good quality plain reppyn, trimmed with bands of striped saphyr, and yoke of fine lawn and stitching in white and all colours.

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To measure, 7/6 extra.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL

Carried Through the House of Commons by 255 Votes to 88.

A BILL TO CONFER THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE ON WOMEN.

Be it enacted, etc.:

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1885), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the County or Borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.
2. For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary Borough or County Division.
3. This Act may be cited as The Representation of the People Act, 1911.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE DEBATE.

By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Friday last in the House of Commons saw the complete collapse of the Anti-Suffragists. During the last few years I have sat through all the debates on Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons and have heard the Anti-Suffragist case put with cleverness and confidence. This year there seemed to be no life left in our opponents; they were fighting for a lost cause, and they knew it; their sallies of humour did not amuse the House, their pathos did not move it, their eloquence did not rouse even their own followers to passing enthusiasm. They admitted the unreliability of their own figures, they hedged on the main issue, they produced arguments mutually destructive, and when it came to a division they were only able to muster 88 members in all—not half as many as the Anti-Suffragist vote of last year, scarcely more than one-third of the numbers of their opponents and actually less than one-seventh of the whole House!

A Paradoxical Opponent.

In speaking of the lifelessness of the Anti-Suffragist speeches perhaps I ought to have excluded from this criticism that of Mr. MacCallum Scott, though his speech was such a curious mixture that it is difficult to know whether, on the whole, he did not do the most injury to his own side—in fact, I heard him congratulated afterwards on having achieved the unique distinction of making a really clever speech on both sides. With fourteen out of fifteen of Lord Curzon's "Good Reasons against the Suffrage," he found himself in complete disagreement; in his view they were utterly unsatisfactory. He described the Grille as a "remnant of the Zenana and the Harem," he approved the methods of the Suffragettes, and would prefer the political judgment of their leaders to that of most of the members of Parliament. He saw no objection to women sitting in the House of Commons with the single proviso that they were elected solely by men. The one solitary argument against Woman Suffrage which appealed to him so strongly as to override all other considerations turned out in the end to be nothing other than the physical force argument which has been so often exploded in these columns.

Of the other Anti-Suffragist speakers little need be said; most of them abandoned altogether the Anti-Suffragist position and made their quarrel with the Bill that it failed to enfranchise a sufficient number of married women. Sir Maurice Levy, who moved the rejection of the Bill, did not hesitate to say that it would give votes to men's mistresses and not to their wives. Mr. Mackinder argued that if the differences between men and women were the cause of women needing the vote, then the present Bill was a failure, because it gave the vote to women, who, as householders, and in many cases breadwinners, were competing with men, while it withheld it from those who were performing the womanly side of life as wives and mothers. Mr. Burdett-Coutts urged that the Bill was dangerous because it was likely to lead to Adult Suffrage, while the Earl of Kerry dealt with the figures of the Anti-Suffrage canvass, and admitted that deductions ought to be made on the score that the inquiry had been organised by those who were themselves against giving the vote to women. Mr.

Haviland-Burke edified his hearers by referring to the leaders of the W.S.P.U. as the "Cuckoos of Caxton Hall."

The Adult Suffrage Position.

A speech in favour of Adult Suffrage was made by Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was careful to explain that he did not speak for the Labour Party in this matter, but for certain Adult Suffragists in the House who thought the present Bill too narrow in scope. They intended to vote for the second reading, but in Committee proposed to move certain widening amendments. If these were lost they would have to reconsider their attitude on the third reading.

The Value of the Agitation.

On behalf of the Bill some first-class speeches were made. Sir George Kemp, in moving the second reading, made out a capital case both for the principle of Woman Suffrage and for the particular clauses of the Bill. I was specially struck with one of his points. Dealing with the argument that women's interests are being sufficiently considered at the present time, he said, "I quite admit that since the present agitation has assumed the proportion that it has assumed points affecting women have been much more carefully considered and dealt with than they were before"—a view that we have frequently expressed in these columns. He made it clear that the promoters of the Bill were not merely asking for an expression of opinion, but they were pressing for full facilities for it this session, and he added that those responsible for the Bill and the Woman Suffrage societies would be content to wait for women to exercise the vote till the next general election, and would not ask for an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Goulding quoted the statements of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Birrell that in the year 1911 facilities ought to be given for a Woman Suffrage measure. Mr. Lansbury made a spirited speech in defence of an immediate settlement of the question by means of the present Bill. If it were not settled in this way, he told the House that they would once more have all the "old hideous riot, noise, and disorder." It was all very well for the House to object to these methods, but so long as women were outside the constitution they were bound to be rebels. "For my part," he said, speaking with great emphasis, "I glory in the magnificent fight which they have put up on behalf of themselves and their sex." Mr. Hugh Law said he was convinced the Anti-Suffragist M.P.'s had not so much given their real reasons against the Bill as produced dummy reasons to shelter their prejudices.

Mr. Ellis Griffith carried the debate up to a high level. He would dismiss as unworthy of the House all guesses as to how the million women enfranchised would vote; they should do what was right for the moment and trust to others to restrict or extend it as they might think necessary. Then, again, he had no sympathy with those who "are too generous to give us what we want and too anxious to give us what we cannot get." The question was ripe for settlement, and there ought to be no delay in carrying the Bill.

Lord Hugh Cecil intervened at the close of the debate to make a strong appeal to the Government to grant facilities. Speaking with evident conviction, he declared that there were many people who were terribly in earnest about this question, and it would be unfair to withhold from them the opportunity of having a decision upon it. The Government which professed in words such respect for the House of Commons ought not to trifle with it when it came to a practical issue.

THE DEBATE.

Sir George Kemp, in moving the second reading, said the Bill differed in two points from the Bill which was read a second time by the House of Commons last year. First, the title had been so altered as to admit of free amendment. Secondly, the £10 property qualification had been omitted, in order to meet the objections of those who felt that under it there might be an increase of plural or "ragged" voting.

During the discussion of the Bill last year the Prime Minister said he did not understand on what principle that Bill was framed. This Bill had been framed on a clear principle—to give the franchise to women who were householders. Those who were connected with the framing of the Bill thought that was a satisfactory line on which to proceed, because the household qualification was one which had not been in debate between the various parties in the House. It was felt that the householder had some right to consideration if the householder—the head of the household—was a woman, because she had to deal with the daily difficulties of the household, she came into touch with the rough and tumble of the world,

she was responsible for carrying on the household, she was responsible for paying all rates and taxes in regard to the household, she had, in fact, to deal with the problems of life. Those who were responsible for this Bill believed that it was a democratic Bill. They had taken the trouble to get figures, which he believed had been put before every member of the House, to show exactly how many women in each of the classes in the country would have the vote. They took Dundee—a purely industrial and manufacturing centre—and Bangor and Carnarvon, which were more residential centres. These figures could not be disregarded, for they had been taken under the supervision of responsible men—mayors, town councillors, and overseers. The result had been to show that something like 80 per cent. of those whom it was proposed to enfranchise would either be women who earned their livelihood themselves or who were the wives of working men.

Why Women Should Have the Vote.

Proceeding to state the broad grounds on which he supported the Bill, Sir George Kemp said he believed the vote ought to be given to women because they were the preponderating number of the adult people in this country. He thought their grievance was accentuated by the fact that they suffered certain disabilities. During the last debate it had been argued by the hon. member for the Walton division (Mr. F. E. Smith) that they occupied even a preferential position in some points under the Marriage Laws. But they did not ask for a preferential position. (Hear, hear.) They asked for a fair field and no favour. (Hear, hear.)

The "Thin Edge of the Wedge" Argument.

But the bulk of the arguments on the opposite side, so far as he had gathered from the debates of last year, were that if they gave the vote to a million women, sooner or later, and probably sooner, they would have to give it to every woman in this country. He did not agree with that. It would be as reasonable to say that because they admitted the expediency of a shilling in the pound income-tax they necessarily committed themselves to ten, fifteen, or twenty shillings in the pound. He submitted that if this argument of the thin end of the wedge had been applied to any measure of reform ever brought into this House it would have been fatal to it.

Again, it was said that the Bill was unsound, because it was supported by members who held entirely different views in regard to the franchise. It was quite true that the Conciliation Committee had no united view with regard to adult suffrage. If that were to be a bar to passing this Bill, what would have happened in 1832 and 1867 and 1884? Were there no supporters of adult suffrage then? Was there no difference of view with regard to the extension of the franchise at those times? Was that any reason for denying the vote to the men who were enfranchised on those occasions?

The Nation Suffers.

Another broad reason that he had for supporting the Bill was that he believed that at the present time the nation suffered a loss by the exclusion of capable women from the power of selecting members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He had been connected with business all his life, and he had come to a very strong conclusion that the nation had no extra talent to throw away. If they wanted to compete successfully with other nations they wished all those who were fitted to take part in any process to be able to do so without any restriction. They could not afford to do without them. He believed that principle held equally good in the selection of members of Parliament. They wanted all the talent that they could get in that selection. Few who opposed this Bill would deny that women had special spheres in which they had expert knowledge which men did not possess.

Perhaps we shall be told, proceeded Sir George Kemp, that the women's cause has made very good progress without the vote, that it is making very good progress now, and that men are prepared to deal with any injustices and any questions particularly affecting women as effectively as if women had the vote. I will admit that since the present agitation has assumed the proportions it has points affecting women have been much more carefully dealt with than they were before. But why should we stop short at this vote? A speaker in the debate last year made it quite clear that he thought women were fitted to influence votes, but were unfitted to exercise votes; that it was natural for them to do the one, but unnatural to do the other. Who is to be the arbiter of that? It is a matter of opinion. I believe that the reluctance to give the vote to women is due to something which has its roots far back in the ages. From time immemorial women have occupied a subordinate and a dependent position. Perhaps that has been largely due to the fact that religion, or rather the accretions of religion, and sentiment have induced men and women to think that that was the course of nature. Long-standing usage has had much to do with it. I believe it is because the vote is the last outward and visible sign of this subordination and dependency that we have this extreme reluctance to grant it to women.

Sir George Kemp proceeded to deal with the suggestion that his argument would apply equally to giving women seats in the House of Commons. He would express no opinion on that. Let women have the vote for a certain space of years, and let those further questions of whether they shall sit in that House and hold positions in the Cabinet be decided by their children or their children's children, or earlier, if the nation wished it.

The Question of Facilities.

Returning to the present Bill, Sir George Kemp said:—I hope that this Bill may pass a second time to-day by a not less majority than that secured by the Bill of last year. That

majority was sufficient to pass any great measure even of the greatest reform. But it was ineffective. Six times have measures passed a second reading in this House, but ineffectively. Why? Because the support of the Bill has been found not on one side of the House only, but in every portion of the House. It has been because of the accidental geographical position of the support of a Bill that it has not become law.

I believe that the Prime Minister, who is a frank opponent of this Bill, has realised this state of the case, and that though he is opposed to the Bill himself, with his sense of fair play and his anxiety for the continuance of the democratic principle, he feels that this House should be allowed to deal with the question effectively. Therefore he has given us a clear and understandable pledge that we shall have facilities during this Parliament effectively to proceed with the Bill. (Cheers.) Perhaps I may take this opportunity of saying that those who are responsible for this Bill do not propose to proceed with it in the manner that was adopted last year with regard to the further stages. Last year it was desired that the Bill should go for consideration to Grand Committees, but the House was obviously opposed to that. They now feel that it would be right to give way to the general sense by allowing the Bill to remain on the floor of the House. Furthermore, should this Bill become law, I am authorised to say that those responsible for it and for the Women's Suffrage societies would not demand a dissolution after the passage of the Bill, but would be quite content to wait until the next general election to exercise the vote under the Bill.

Sir Geo. Kemp then referred to the fact that the City Council of Manchester passed a resolution last year by an overwhelming majority of more than four to one not only in favour of the Bill but in favour of giving facilities for further procedure. He continued:—These are indisputable figures. My hon. friend on the other side of the House has brought forward a petition signed by 50,000 men and women against, and we have had figures given with regard to those women who are supposed to be opposed to the Bill. All such figures, both for and against the Bill, I think should be liable to suspicion unless taken under official supervision. But you cannot say that with regard to town and city councils. There are sixty-nine of the town and city councils of the country who have passed resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage and of effective procedure with it. You cannot get over those figures.

I have always been in favour of giving the vote to women, but I believe that now, when there are obvious signs of discontent and unhappiness throughout the kingdom, it is our duty to deal with the disorder effectively, to cure indifference, and not drive it inward to the hurt and harm of our Constitution. I believe that women possess qualities which men do not possess, or they possess qualities to a greater degree than men. I believe that they have a greater sense of intuition, a subtler perception, and a greater capacity for self-sacrifice. Perhaps they do not see so much as men do the value of compromise, for they have higher ideals. I think we in this House might sacrifice a certain amount of the spirit of compromise if only at the same time we might raise the level of our ideals. (Cheers.)

MR. E. A. GOULDING.

Mr. E. A. Goulding (U., Worcester), in seconding the motion, referred to the statements to which prominent members of the Government gave voice previous to the general election. Last November the Foreign Secretary said: "Next year, if the House remains of the same mind, facilities ought to be found for the proper discussion and further progress of this Bill." The Chief Secretary for Ireland's words were: "When Parliament meets next year this question will have to be decided." Statements like those, so clear and so explicit, coming from men of such eminence and character, would not have been made unless those who made them meant to use their influence definitely to see that their promises were fulfilled. It was absurd that a large portion of the community should never be consulted in regard to the laws that were made simply because they were women, and it was intolerable that in these days, when the number of women who were wage-earners was growing from day to day, the regulations and conditions of their employment should entirely be settled by the opposite sex. It was equally unjust that where women paid taxes for public purposes they should be deprived of all voice in deciding how those funds should be administered. Do what men liked, they could not prevent the intrusion of women into the field of industry. In the interests of men themselves this Bill was necessary. It could not be in their interest to have males displaced in employment by females simply on account of their getting a lower wage. The difficulty of wages was very largely influenced in this country by political status. Those who had the votes had used them very effectively in the past. Would it have been possible quite recently for the Government to have reduced the wages of the women in the Pimlico clothing factory by 25 per cent. if those women had had a vote? Or if men coming to the House of Commons as a deputation had complained of treatment by the police as women complained of it last year, would the Government have dared to refuse an inquiry?

Do Women Want the Vote?

He was told that women as a body were opposed to the concession of the vote. Canvasses had been made, and there was talk of a referendum on the question. A return one way or the other would leave him absolutely cold. When the franchise was extended to the agricultural labourer the majority of the agricultural labourers used no influence to obtain the concession. The reform was obtained through the influence of politicians, who stimulated their party so as to secure that extent

sion of the franchise. And when the franchise was extended it was well known that there was great difficulty to get the labourer to use his new privilege. None the less that extension of the franchise had a marked effect on the members of the House. Once power was given to the agricultural labourer there was talk of "three acres and a cow." In the United States, when the emancipation of the slaves was proposed, a majority of the slaves were up in arms against the reform. If votes were given to women all political parties in the State would bestir themselves in friendly rivalry to cater for the wants of women and to remedy the things that women complained of. He did not argue that in legislation which passed the House now the House did not to the best of its ability strive to remedy the evils that were known to exist in regard to women, but he did say without hesitation that in the past through ignorance the House had failed altogether to appreciate the way in which particular legislation would affect women. He went on to refer to the law as it affected the custody of children by parents. The father alone was entitled to decide on a child's education, its religion, and its career; the mother who bore the child was deprived of all authority and control. It was said that women should not have votes which might turn the scale for peace or war when they were precluded from taking any part in the defence of the country. That was a mistaken argument. The men who fought for us, whether soldiers or sailors, rarely exercised the vote. And where should we be in any of our campaigns unless we had women to go out as nurses? As to the administrative capacity of women there could not be two opinions. It was said that if women got the vote they would cease to pursue what had come to be regarded as the natural existence for women. But it was a remarkable fact that in the countries where women had the vote, not only was the marriage rate higher but also the birth-rate. It was said that if women found her way into Parliament she would seduce weak legislators from voting according to their consciences. That, however, had not been found to be the case on any of the public bodies on which women now had seats. Women would exercise such an influence in the State as would tend to the improvement and better government of the country.

SIR MAURICE LEVY.

Sir M. Levy (L., Loughborough) moved the rejection of the Bill. He would not, he said, argue the general question, but would confine himself exclusively to the Bill as printed. The reasons given in support of it by Sir G. Kemp ought to have carried him logically to a conclusion in favour of an unlimited and unrestricted franchise for women. But the mover's courage failed him. He said: "No, they must own property." He was therefore justified in saying that Sir G. Kemp was not a supporter of women's suffrage; he was a supporter of a limited franchise to those women who had property. The Bill was intended to secure that woman should not be disqualified by her sex. Yet its provisions excluded from the register practically every married woman who was not rich enough to provide a qualification for herself in a constituency in which her husband did not reside. Such of the poorer class as would be enfranchised by this Bill were in the main widows. In rural districts, and also in many urban districts, these women were largely in the power of propertied people, and would be a very dangerous element to add to the electorate. The Bill would enfranchise one woman out of seven. It was said that 80 per cent. of those enfranchised would belong to the industrial class. It would be extremely difficult to prove that. If the promoters of the Bill were in earnest in their desire to enfranchise the women of this country, why had they brought in this very exclusive Bill? What were the women they proposed to enfranchise? Women who lived apart from their husbands in different constituencies, women who lived their own lives, women who were the mistresses and not the wives of men. A more unfair, unjust, and lop-sided addition to the register of voters in the interests of property, widowhood, and immorality had never been proposed in the House of Commons.

The Nature of the Agitation.

Why did they exclude from this Bill the wives and mothers of the nation? These women formed the majority of the women of the land, and they were invited to remove their political interests from the care of their fathers, husbands, and brothers, and to band them over for safe keeping to the propertied women of the country. He argued that in the past the men of this country had zealously safeguarded the interests of the women. There was a great agitation to improve the social condition of the people, but it was on behalf of women as much as of men. He had never claimed that men possessed any intellectual superiority over women. But women were physically inferior, and for that reason man must always be more or less the ruling spirit in the country. Many people believed there was a great force behind this movement. Personally, he believed the agitation was mainly, if not entirely, artificial. The majority of the women of the country were, he believed, entirely averse to the Bill. They did not think it would be beneficial to be governed by women, and preferred the sovereignty and authority of man. He also believed that the great majority of men were opposed to the Bill, and would demand that before such a new element was placed on the register the question should be submitted in a definite form to the country.

MR. H. J. MACKINDER.

Mr. H. J. Mackinder (U., Glasgow) seconded the motion for the rejection of the Bill. He thought they were bound to take seriously a movement which had so long a history as this, and was supported by such obvious and genuine enthusiasm. He could conceive a state of society with men approximating more to the condition of angels in which his objections to such a Bill as this would be removed. They had, however, to consider the matter from the immediate point of view. So far as could be gathered, there was a large body of apathy among women on this question, and also a large body of distinct opposition. On the other hand, he admitted there was a very enthusiastic body

of support for the proposal. It was said that those who did not want the vote need not use it. The reply was that the granting of the vote would so alter the condition of women as to constitute an actual depreciation of their present position. You had no right to grant an advantage to one body of women in order to inflict, as others believed, a disability on a further body of women. The issues raised were surely wholly different in their nature from those raised by a mere extension of the franchise to further bodies of men. This Bill, he pointed out, would by its title permit of almost any amendment dealing with the franchise. Its promoters were up against a fundamental difficulty. Women were in a great majority in this country, and either you must grant the franchise on some qualification with some class object or you must render marriage to some extent a disability. It was admitted that the effect of the changes made in the Bill would be to give the vote mainly to spinsters and widows. Because the latter were in competition with men they were to have the vote in order that they might defend their interests, while the wives and mothers were refused it. He held that we should have to face a great and almost immediate result in organisation aiming at special objects, and that organisation in constituencies where votes were nearly equally divided would be able to exercise very considerable influence on politics. ("Why not?") That was log-rolling. (Laughter.) If in constituencies where parties were nearly balanced you found an organisation constituted as he had described, turning a minority into a majority, there was danger of raising a spirit of revolt. He saw nothing incompatible with the dignity of womanhood in the non-possession of a vote. The vote itself was an inferior thing. What he valued was the influence of women. He believed that if the vote was granted it would do a great harm to men in their relations to women. Women had succeeded in placing the burdens upon the shoulders of men, and ought to keep them there.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY.

Mr. G. Lansbury (Lab.—Bow and Bromley) said the previous speaker had argued that the power of the vote rested in the last resort on physical force. That might have been sound years ago, but it was rather out of date now. The whole theory and practice of fighting had changed. The women who manipulated the machinery in the cotton mills of Lancashire could just as easily manipulate the machinery of a Dreadnought, a submarine, or a Maxim gun. Physical force did not count now as it counted centuries ago. Even when it did count the women marched side by side with the men. Then it was said that women were not educated, did not understand peace and war, and would play ducks and drakes with the Empire. Exactly the same kind of argument was used against the granting of the vote to working men, and experience had shown how ill-founded it was. As to the suggestion that women would organise against men, he scouted the idea. He did not believe such a thing could possibly happen. Why importance was attached to the vote was because it was the sign and symbol of man's domination in the community. It stamped man as the sovereign in the State. He believed the business of the State could only be carried on effectively if the sovereign was both man and woman, working in their own ways for the good of both. As to the argument that women had nothing to complain of because men looked after their interests for them, he would remind the House that parts of London reeked with conditions which were due to the helplessness of women. The divorce laws were the most iniquitous under which women could live, and the law whereby a woman who was deserted by her husband had her children taken away by the guardians was barbarous. On this point he remembered reading an article by a girl in which she said: "It is easy to talk of men taking care of women. But in this country, where monogamy is practised, there are not enough men to go round." (Laughter.) Mr. Lansbury went on to point out that the two most brilliant members of the Poor-law Commission, the two who took the greatest part in drawing up its reports, were Mrs. Bosanquet and Mrs. Webb, neither of whom had a vote as to whether their proposals were to be carried through. One of the most able and effective workers on the London County Council was Miss Susan Lawrence, and yet she had no vote on the making of laws for the County Council to administer. The terrible disasters which Mr. MacKinder had predicted would follow the granting of votes to women were purely imaginary. The suffrage had not brought men and women into hostile camps in Australia, but it had made the Government and administration less corrupt. Women would not have tolerated such things as the War Stores scandal here. They would not have bought donkeys for horses or mules for cavalry chargers. (Laughter.) Let the House consider what was happening in the United States. Only this year the Californian Legislature had agreed to submit to the State the question of the enfranchisement of women, and in Kansas, Oregon, and Nevada the same thing had been done. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst had actually been allowed on the floor of the State Legislatures of Michigan, Iowa, Montana, Illinois, and Nevada to argue the matter before the members.

Mr. MacKinder: That is local government. Mr. Lansbury: It is different from what we understand by local government. It is not merely administering but making laws. The full suffrage, he added, had been granted in Washington, and as a result a mayor had been removed from office for doing what he ought not to do—an almost unheard of thing before.

On the question of facilities for the Bill, Mr. Lansbury said the two front benches had for some reason stayed away. That might be diplomacy, but some members were not going to be content with merely carrying the second reading of the Bill and then burying it for another year. They were rather tired of seeing majorities registered year after year and nothing come of them. The minority in the House had no business in that way to coerce the majority. He thought members of all parties ought to combine together to tell the Government that they were prepared to face obstruction and opposition, and give all the time necessary to give this little tiny piece of justice to the women.

Militant Methods.

Proceeding to deal with the methods the women had employed, Mr. Lansbury said:—You may laugh at these women as you will, you may think their tactics as ridiculous as you will; but I know very well that this House has it in its power to carry a message of hope to millions of women the world over. This House has it in its power to carry a message of despair to millions of women the world over. If you refuse to earnestly carry this Bill to-day, if you refuse this session to pass this Bill, we are going to have the old, hideous riot, noise and disorder. Yes, you are bound to have it. Men fought in that way. Women are outside your Constitution. You keep them outside. You are putting them under laws that they have had no part or lot in framing. They are rebels against that condition of things. For my part, I glory in the magnificent fight that they have put up on behalf of themselves and their sex.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS.

Mr. W. L. Burdett-Coutts (U.—Westminster) said he had always opposed the granting of the vote to women, and would oppose the change again. If the House abandoned the principle of sex differences, the principle that political power in the State ought to be in the hands of men, there was no logical position from which to resist complete adult suffrage. The women voters of the country would then be in a majority. The proposal was admittedly "the thin end of the wedge." If it was possible to cut off the thin end of the wedge and throw the rest away there might not be great harm in passing the Bill, but even then the Bill would be a serious blot in legislation in the eyes of the suffragists, because it would leave the protection of the interests of millions of women to a small minority of females composed for the most part of widows and spinsters. It could not be pretended that there was anything like a majority or even a respectable minority of the present electors of the country in favour of this great and fundamental change. (Dis-sent.) The great majority of his constituents, three-fourths of whom were working men, were strongly opposed to the whole movement. There was no evidence that a majority of the women of the country wanted the vote.

Nationalist Members Differ.

Mr. Hugh Law (N.—West Donegal) contested the argument that the majority of women were not in favour of the vote, and added that even if a majority of women were against the suffrage he should still think it right to confer it. It was said that woman's true place was the home, and that she had nothing to do with politics. But in his opinion it was impossible to separate the two. A woman could not be a good mother unless in some real, deep, and true sense she was also a politician. How could she really train her sons in those conceptions of justice which lie at the root of all really sound political thinking and of all true and good legislation if she herself were entirely untrained?

Mr. E. Haviland-Burke (N.—Tullamore) opposed the Bill. The mover had asked why nothing had been done to carry into effect the resolutions passed from time to time on this subject. The reason was that the movement had no real backing in the country. However much they might condemn the horrible charlatany and vulgarity which had debased some part of this movement, he could not forget the large number of earnest, thoughtful, and good women who were demanding the suffrage. He regretted that these senior and responsible leaders of the suffrage movement had been impudently hustled aside by the cuckoos of Caxton Hall—(some laughter)—that the direction of the movement which they had built up had been taken out of their hands, and that some of them, having unfortunately no longer any authority or control, had condoned if not actually approved of some of the efforts used to bring offensive methods of action against individual members of the House. Under this Bill a young woman who possessed property in her own right would have the vote until she married. She might live till a green old age without the vote, and then—her husband dead—she might resume her vote and be trundled in her dotage in a bath chair to the door of the polling booth. (Laughter.)

AN ADULT SUFFRAGIST.

Mr. A. Henderson (Lab., Barnard Castle) said he had been requested to speak, not for the colleagues with whom he was more immediately associated in connection with the Labour party, but for a number of members who, while strongly convinced that the franchise should be given to women, yet looked at the matter from a point of view different from that of some of the supporters of the Bill. He and his friends were apprehensive as to the consequences which might follow the passing of this Bill. The promoters had endeavoured to make out that no advantage would be given to property under it. If he read Clause 2 aright, however, a double qualification was conferred. Only those who were in a position to have more houses than one, one of which would carry the registration of the husband and the other that of the wife or daughter, would be able to take advantage of that clause, and to that extent the qualification came within the category of a property qualification. Again, those for whom he spoke were apprehensive that the power the Bill conferred would be used to prevent the enfranchisement of the greater number of the class for whom the promoters of the Bill had been so eloquently pleading. In a speech made on March 22 Sir George Kemp declared that, speaking for himself, he was strongly opposed to manhood and to womanhood suffrage. At a meeting of the Glasgow Women's Unionist Association a lady declared that the granting of the suffrage to qualified women would be the best bulwark against adult suffrage that could be reared, and another speaker at Bolton said that in her opinion women enfranchised under the Bill would keep back adult suffrage for at least fifty years. Mr. Henderson added that supporters of the People's Suffrage Federation would vote for the second reading, but in Committee they would seek to extend its provisions by recognising the claim of all women to have the vote, instead of merely one million included in the scope of this measure. If they failed in

this effort they must seriously consider their attitude in regard to the final stage of the measure.

MR. A. MACCALLUM SCOTT.

Mr. A. MacCallum Scott (L., Glasgow) referred to the grille in front of the Ladies' Gallery, which he described as a relic of the zenana and the harem. He objected to women having the vote, but not to their sitting in the House so long as they were elected by men. (Laughter.) That was a paradoxical but a perfectly logical and reasonable statement. He did not hold the view that women were not intellectually competent to exercise the vote. He would as soon trust the intellectual capacity and political judgment of women like Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Pankhurst as he would trust the capacity and judgment of the average member of that House. (Cheers and laughter.) Indeed, the average working woman, from the intellectual point, was fully as competent as the average man not working at a skilled trade. They sometimes heard about the excesses of the militant organisations and the frenzies of propaganda in which they indulged as an argument why women should not be given the vote. That was no argument whatever, if women had a right to the vote. He did not object to the tactics of the women suffragists. It was their principles to which he objected; their tactics he very largely approved. (Laughter.) The most effective political work, the most intelligent political work, the best propaganda that had been seen for many years, was that of the women's suffrage societies. Barring little indiscretions—(laughter)—the most valuable and informative advances in political organisation and propaganda had been made by women politicians in recent years.

The Physical Force Argument.

What, then, was his reason for objecting to the Bill? It was what was crudely called the "physical force" argument. He laid down a maxim in regard to Governments, in regard to States, and in regard to Sovereigns, and he would crystallise his argument against women's suffrage into that maxim—the only safe and stable form of government was one in which the balance of political power was in the same hands as the balance of physical force. He proceeded: I put it as a self-evident fact that States are built and maintained on physical force. Why, this House only a few weeks ago voted £70,000,000 for the Army and Navy, and yet hon. members tell us that physical force has nothing to do with the upkeep and maintenance of the State. It has everything to do with it. Some of my hon. friends are under the impression that political questions are settled as a problem of Euclid, or by reference to some abstract code of ethics. How did the Parliamentary party settle matters with King Charles? Did they give him a tract of John Milton to read? (Laughter.) References to an ethical code were of no avail until they were reinforced by the edge of an axe. (Laughter.) In further illustration Mr. Scott quoted the French Revolution, the popular movement in Russia, and the victory of the Young Turks. There was no inherent right of a human being to possess a vote; if there were it would mean the immediate concession of the vote to the people of India.

'An Intolerable Injustice.'

An argument frequently used was that in common justice women ought to be paid equal wages with men for similar work. To enforce that doctrine would be to inflict an intolerable injustice upon women. The married women of this country were in a vast majority. They were rearing children, maintaining homes, and rendering a great service to the State. How did they receive their share of the world's goods? Through their husbands. They were doing quite as useful work as the unmarried women who were working for their living. In the case of men earners, what was the living wage? It was what would support five people—man, wife, and three children. What was the living wage for women? In the vast majority of cases the woman earner was a single woman. Therefore the wage of the woman earner tended to find its level somewhere about what would keep one woman living alone. It followed that the wages of women tended to be less than those of men. To draw an arbitrary line, and to say that in every case for equal work women must be paid the same wages as men was to inflict a monstrous injustice on the married women of the country. It would mean that the single woman living alone would receive a vastly larger proportion of this world's goods than the married woman was receiving. (Cries of "Question" and "What about the single man?") The single man was building up a home in the vast majority of cases. The positions of the single man and the single woman were not comparable. I am opposed to this Bill, Mr. MacCallum Scott concluded, because I believe that it would introduce a vital flaw into the structure of the State, a flaw which would be more and more pronounced as time went on, because I believe it would be fatal to the very principles upon which a democratic State is established, that it would render that State unstable and insecure, and because I believe that in the end that State would be overturned by some rescalitrant and obstructive minority.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WELSH PARTY.

Mr. Ellis Griffith (L., Anglesey) said he did not propose to follow Mr. MacCallum Scott in his wanderings into India and Turkey and other parts of the world. He proposed to deal with the relationship of the Bill before the House to the land in which we lived. Was it not a remarkable thing that where women had the vote in the election of town councils they were able to get resolutions passed in their favour? More than sixty corporations had passed resolutions in favour of the suffrage; not one had adopted a memorial against the Bill. He was not much concerned to inquire how the million women to be enfranchised by the Bill would vote. Something must be taken for granted. If the measure was just, they must leave their fortunes to the future, both Liberals and Tories. All that was known was that the most shrewd guessers of what the elector would do had been wrong in the past. In 1824 the Conservative party thought it was going to be overwhelmed by the agricultural labourer because he was ignorant. It turned out that the ignorant

voter was their best friend. (Laughter.) This was frankly a Conciliation Bill. Liberals, Conservatives, Nationalists, and Labour members had met in one Committee, and had done their best to frame a Bill that would get the maximum amount of support in the House. But even then it was said that it was not a logical Bill. Was there ever a logical Bill? Were they logical in their treatment when they came on the register? The extensions of the franchise in 1832, in 1867, and 1884 were frankly illogical, inadequate, and incomplete. Why not in this case make an experiment first?

A Ridiculous Contention.

He was content to put his case in this way: This was a Conciliation Bill, and he thought the Conservatives had taken a very generous and liberal view of the situation. They had given up the property vote and the lodger vote—the graduate vote he did not know which side had given up. It was a Bill which, on the whole, would be fair to the two great political parties. There were gentlemen of eminence who last year took the view that this was an undemocratic Bill, and who said, "You must give the vote to all women." It was to be doubted whether in the House as reconstituted a Bill for the extension of the franchise to all women would pass at all. If they were going to give the vote to women at all they must give it in some such Bill as this. He had not much sympathy to give them what they wanted and too anxious to give them what they could not get. (Laughter.) He had himself no fear of the "thin end of the wedge" argument. Let us do what was right for the moment, and trust the consequences to the future. Nothing but good could come of the co-operation of men and women in the affairs of the State in solving the problem of human misery and in working together for the joy and happiness of the homes of the country. The Earl of Kerry (U—West Derbyshire) opposed the Bill. He said there were many members who did not approve of it, but having given a rash pledge in favour of women's suffrage were now bound to redeem it. (Cries of "Name.") No, he was not going to give anybody away. The canvasses which had been organised lately by the anti-suffrage organisations, if they showed anything, showed that a very small number of women were really desirous of obtaining the vote. He

was perfectly ready to make all the deductions for these results on the score that an inquiry had been organised by those who were themselves against giving the vote to women, but it was quite impossible lightly to dismiss the figures which had been given. He was inclined to think that in the rough and tumble of politics the women who would come to the top would be the less desirable class of women.

LORD HUGH CECIL AND FACILITIES.

Lord H. Cecil (U., Oxford University) argued that support of this Bill did not commit a member to vote for a further extension of the franchise, the merits of which turned on quite different considerations. He was opposed to adult suffrage for reasons which applied equally to men as to women. It was illogical to argue that because women were competent to take a part in our representative system they were competent to take every part, and that therefore they must be admitted to the House. One might just as well argue that because a woman was competent to take the part of a judge, or that because she was fit to be a cook she was fit to be a mutton chop. (Laughter.) It was absurd to say that any substantial difference would be made in the present state of things by adding to the political activities of women the relatively unimportant function of giving a vote at elections. Proceeding to deal with the question of facilities, Lord Hugh Cecil said:—From the appearance of the front benches it would seem that the Olympians have determined to leave the contest and to let the Greeks and the Trojans fight it out themselves. The Prime Minister stated that if the Government were still in power in this Parliament they would give facilities for proceeding with the Bill if it was so framed as to admit of amendment. I understand that this Bill is so framed. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said he was strongly of opinion that in the course of 1911 facilities must be given. That is a very strong statement. The President of the Board of Education said his suggestion was that the supporters of Woman Suffrage should concentrate their efforts on a Bill to be introduced as early as possible this year. The Foreign Secretary said: "In my personal opinion if the House remains of the same mind next year facilities ought to be found for the proper discussion

and further progress of the Bill." Those were very strong assurances, and I hope that the Government will not disappoint the expectations that have been excited. I have never professed myself that the passage of this Bill is a matter of the first importance, but undoubtedly a great number of people do think it is, and think it very passionately indeed, and they will have just ground to complain if the Government resist the Bill, not by voting against it in this House, if they destroy it not by the votes of a majority of this House or the other House, but by an official decree of the Government themselves withholding from it the time necessary for its passage into law. I think that to do so would be to treat those who, whether judicious or injudicious, are terribly in earnest, very hardly indeed. It would be unfair to withhold from them the opportunity of laying their views before Parliament and having a decision upon them. In a self-governed country this is the right of any great body of the people which is profoundly in earnest, and I hope that the Government, having used such language, will not incur the great responsibility of disappointing those who rely upon the privileges of self-government, and that the House of Commons, to which the Government are always offering incense, though they offer very little besides, and to which they show the utmost respect in words, should be allowed a full and fair opportunity of deciding upon this great issue.

Sir George Kemp rose in his place and claimed to move "That the question be now put," but the Speaker withheld his assent and declined then to put the question, but after Mr. Joseph King had further appealed to the Government for facilities the division was taken.

Great Majority for the Second Reading.

The voting was—

For the amendment 88
Against 255

Majority for the Bill 167

The announcement of the figures was greeted with loud cheers. The Bill was then read a second time without a division, and on the motion of Sir G. Kemp was referred to Committee of the whole House.

LIST OF PAIRS.

FOR THE BILL.	AGAINST.
Balfour, A. J.	Asquith, H. H.
Parker, J.	Gibbs, G.
Pirie, C. V.	Bathurst, A. B.
Falconer, J.	Barnston, H.
Weir, J. G.	Hambro, A. V.
Collins, G.	Guest, H.
Neilson, F.	Grant, J. L.
Clynes, J. B.	Pringle, J. H. G.
Sanders, R. A.	Kirkwood, J. H. Morrison
Harcourt, E.	Chamberlain, A.
Acland, F. D.	Lee, A.
Haddock, G. B.	Manfield, H.
Yerburgh, R.	Mount, W. A.
Law, A. Bonar	Peel, W.
Benn, J. Shirley	Redwin, S.
Jones, William	Hills, Sir G.
Gelder, W. A.	Fleming, V.
Hopie, H.	Scott, Leslie
Hose, Sir C.	Herbert, Sir Ivor
Forena, T. R.	Hamilton, Marquis of
Astor, W.	Bathurst, C.
Fenwick, C.	Willoughby, C.
Masterman, C. F. G.	Sandys, G.
Davies, W. Howell	Middlemore, John T.
Birrell, A.	Flenness, A.
Harwood, G.	Williamson, Sir A.
Ryden-Taylor, G.	Hobhouse, C.
Speer, J. W.	Tobin, Alf A.
Brace, W.	Scott, Sir S.
Barrie, H.	Weigall, Capt.
Oliver, Capt.	Gilmour, Capt.
Mitchell-Thomson, W.	Rothschild, Lionel de
Walton, Sir J.	Anson, Sir W.
Lamb, E.	Goddard, Sir D.
Crawshaw-Williams, B.	Steel-Maitland, A. D.
Dickson, C. Scott	Younger, G.
Pearson, W. H. M.	Waterson, Earl
Taylor, J. W.	Dixon, C. H.
Burn, C. H.	Jardine, E.
Jones, Haydn	Chaplin, H.
Wiles, T.	Pringle, Sir W.
Craig, C. C.	Eyres-Monell, B.
Craig, Capt.	Lonsdale, J. B.
Spicer, Sir A.	Pearce, W.
Stanley, A.	Staveley-Hill, H.
Reynolds, J. F.	Guinness, Hon. W.
Peel, R. P.	Chapman, H.
Newman, Pretyman	Samuel, H.
Bull, Sir W.	Hope, J. F.
Chambers, J.	Wood, E.
Kear-Smiley, P.	MacCaw, W. J. M.
Mallaby-Deeley, H.	Hobler, G. F.
Haslam, L.	Gwynne, Rupert
Money, Chloza	Lyell, C. H.
Wolmer, Lord	Balcarras, Lord

Mr. A. R. Rainy, Mr. Philip Morrell, Mr. Frederick Hall, Mr. A. B. Markham, Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, and Mr. C. T. Needham, all in favour of the Bill, could not be provided with pairs.

M.P.'s who Voted in Favour of the Second Reading (255).

Abraham, William (Dublin Harbour)	Boyton, J.	Duncan, C. (Barrow-in-Furness)	Hall, Marshall E. (Toxteth)	Jones, W. S. Glyn (Stepney)	Marke, George Croydon	Pryce-Jones, Col. E. (Montgomery Burghs)	Snowden, P.
Adamson, William	Brigg, Sir John	Edwards, Allen C. (Glamorgan, E.)	Hardie, J. Keir	Jowett, F. W.	Marshall, Arthur Harold	Raffan, Peter Wilson	Strauss, Arthur (Paddington, North)
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte	Burns, Rt. Hon. John	Edwards, Enoch (Hanley)	Harvey, A. G. C. (Rochdale)	Joyce, Michael	Mason, David M. (Coventry)	Ratcliff, R. P.	Summers, James Woolley
Ainsworth, John Stirling	Burt, Rt. Hon. Thomas	Edwards, Sir Francis (Radnor)	Harvey, T. E. (Leeds, W.)	Keating, M.	Meagher, Michael	Swain, John E.	Sutton, John E.
Alden, Percy	Buxton, Noel (Norfolk, North)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Kelly, Edward	Medan, Francis E. (Leitrim, N.)	Taylor, Theodore C. (Radcliffe)	Swift, Rigby
Allen, Arthur A. (Dumfries)	Buxton, Rt. Hon. Sydney C. (Poplar)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Kennedy, Vincent Paul	Menzies, Sir Walter	Thomas, Abel (Carmarthen, E.)	Taylor, Theodore C. (Radcliffe)
Amery, L. C. M. S.	Byles, William Pollard	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	King, J. (Somerset, N.)	Miller, James Duncan	Thomas, J. H. (Derby)	Thomas, Abel (Carmarthen, E.)
Armistead, R.	Carle, Edward Hildred	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Monaghan, Hon. E. S.	Thorne, G. R. (Wolverhampton)	Thorne, G. R. (Wolverhampton)
Atherley-Jones, Llewelyn A.	Carr-Gomm, H. W.	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Munro, R.	Toumlin, George	Toumlin, George
Baker, Joseph A. (Pinsbury, E.)	Cawley, Sir Frederick (Prestwich)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Murray, Captain Hon. Arthur C.	Trevelyan, Charles Phillips	Trevelyan, Charles Phillips
Ba four, Sir Robert (Lynark)	Cawley, Harold T. (Heywood)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Newdegate, F. A.	Verney, Sir Harry	Verney, Sir Harry
Baumer, John S. (Harmood)	Cecil, Lord Hugh (Oxford University)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Newton, Harry Kottlingham	Walsh, Stephen (Lancashire)	Walsh, Stephen (Lancashire)
Baring, Captain Hon. G.	Chancellor, Henry George	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Nicholson, Charles N. (Doncaster)	Wardle, George J.	Wardle, George J.
Barlow, Sir John Emmott (Somerset)	Chapple, Dr. William	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Nield, Herbert	Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (Clackmannan)	Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (Clackmannan)
Barlow, Montague (Salford, South)	Clancy, John Joseph	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Norton-Griffiths, J.	Watt, Henry A.	Watt, Henry A.
Barnes, G. N.	Clough, William	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	O'Grady, James	White, Major G. D. (Lancashire, Southport)	White, Major G. D. (Lancashire, Southport)
Barton, W. P.	Collins, Stephen (Lambeth)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	O'Malley, William	White, Sir George (Norfolk)	White, Sir George (Norfolk)
Beale, W. P.	Condon, Thomas Joseph	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	O'Neil, J. M.	White, Sir Luke (York, E. B.)	White, Sir Luke (York, E. B.)
Beauchamp, Edward	Cooper, Richard Ashmole	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	O'Sullivan, Timothy	Whitehouse, John Howard	Whitehouse, John Howard
Beaton, Len H. Hamilton (Greenwich)	Corbett, A. Cameron	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Paget, Almeric Hugh	Whitaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P.	Whitaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P.
Benn, W. (Tower Hamlets, St. George)	Craig, Norman (Kent, Thanet)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Palmer, Godfrey Mark	Whyte, A. F. (Perth)	Whyte, A. F. (Perth)
Bennett-Goldney, Francis	Crichton-Stuart, Lord	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Pearce, Robert (Staffs, Leek)	Wilkie, Alexander	Wilkie, Alexander
Bentham, G. J.	Crooks, William	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlington)	Williams, J. (Glamorgan)	Williams, J. (Glamorgan)
Bentley, Lord H. Cavenish	Crumley, Patrick	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Peto, Basil Edward	Williams, P. (Middleborough)	Williams, P. (Middleborough)
Beresford, Lord Charles	Dalziel, Sir James H. (Kirkcaldy)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Phillips, John (Long-ford, S.)	Wilson, W. T. (West-boughton)	Wilson, W. T. (West-boughton)
Bethell, Sir J. H.	Davies, M. Vaughan (Cardigan)	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Pickersill, Edward Hare	Wood, John (Stalybridge)	Wood, John (Stalybridge)
Bird, Alfred	Delany, J. A.	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Pollock, Ernest Murray	Worley, Rt. Hon. C. B.	Worley, Rt. Hon. C. B.
Black, Arthur W.	Denman, Hon. Richard	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)	Ponsauby, Arthur A. W. H.	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Boland, John Pius	Douglas	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)			
Bottomley, Horatio	Devlin, Joseph	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)			
Bowerman, C. W.	Dickinson, W. H.	Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)			
Boyle, W. Lewis (Norfolk, Mid.)		Edwards, John Hugh (Glamorgan, Mid.)	Harwood, George	Lambert, Richard (Wiltshire)			

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir G. Kemp and Mr. Goulding.

M.P.'s who Voted Against the Second Reading (88).

Acland-Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. F.	Barran, Rowland Hirst (Leeds, N.)	Craig, Herbert J. (Tyne-mouth)	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Lewis (Rossendale)	King, Sir Henry Seymour (Hull)	Nicholson, William G. (Peterfield)	Roche, John (Galway, E.)	Thynne, Lord A.
Addison, Dr. C.	Beach, Hon. Michael Hugh	Croft, H. P.	Hardy, Laurence	Locker-Lampson, O. (Ramsey)	O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)	Ronaldshay, Earl of	Tryon, Captain George
Agar - Roberts, Hon. T. C. B.	Beckett, Hon. W. Gervase	Cullinan, John	Harmsworth, R. L.	Long, Rt. Hon. Walter	Price, Sir Robert J. (Norfolk, E.)	Royds, Edmund	Valentia, Viscount
Agnew, Sir George William	Bignall, Alfred	Dewar, Sir J. A.	Henderson, Major H.	Lundon, T.	Pringle, Sir Arthur	Samuel, S. M. (White-chapel)	Ward, A. S. (Herts, Watford)
Archer-Sheer, Major M.	Brunner, John F. L.	Dillon, William	Henry, Sir Charles Soames	Macdonald, Donald	Pringle, Sir Arthur	Scott, A. MacCallum (Glasgow, Bridgeton)	Warner, Sir Thomas Courtenay
Arkwright, John Stanhope	Bryce, J. Anuan	Ellbank, Rt. Hon. Master	Hickman, Col. Thomas E.	Macdonald, Robert	Primrose, Hon. Neil James	Scott, Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B.	Wason, John Cathcart (Orkney)
Ashton, Thomas Gair	Burke, H. Haviland	Exew, Richard Walter	Hills, John Walter	Mason, James P. (Windsor)	Phingie, William M. R.	Scames, Arthur Wellesley	Williams, Col. R. (Dorset, W.)
Bagot, Lieut. Colonel J.	Cameron, Robert	Gardiner, Ernest	Hunt, Rowland	Mills, Hon. Charles	Quilter, W. E. O.	Starkey, John Ralph	Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. B.)
Baker, H. T. (Accrington)	Campbell, W. R.	Gretton, John	Kellaway, Frederick	Thomas	Raphael, Sir Herbert H.	Strachey, Sir Edward	Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. B.)
Banbury, Sir Frederick George	Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)	Hackett, J.	Kerry, Earl of	Molteno, Percy Alport	Rawlinson, John Frederick	Strauss, Edward A. (South-wark, W.)	Young, Samuel (Cavan, E.)
Barran, Sir John N. (Hawick, B.)	Chaloner, Col. R. G. W.	Hamilton, Lord C. J. (Kensington, E.)	Kilbride, Denis	Munro-Ferguson, Rt. Hon. R. C.	Peel	Talbot, Lord E.	Young, William (Perth, E.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Sir Maurice Levy and Mr. Mackinder.

M.P.'s who were Absent Unpaired.

Abraham, Right Hon. W.	Cavo, George	Emmott, Rt. Hon. A.	Harmood-Baumer, J. S.	Logan, J. W.	Nuttall, N.	Richardson, A. H.	Tullibardine, Marquis of
Adkins, Ryland, K.C.	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.	Eschmont, G. B.	Harris, P.	Low, Sir F. W. K.C.	O'Brien, W.	Rickett, Sir J. Compton	Ure, A.
Aitken, W. M.	Chambers, Rt. Hon. W. S.	Evans, Worthington	Harrison-Broadley, Col.	Lowry, Rt. Hon. T. W.	O'Connor, T. P.	Roberts, George	Walsworth, J.
Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. Allen, C. P.	Clyde, J. A.	Faber, Capt.	Harvey, W. E.	Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A.	O'Doherty, P.	Robinson, Sidney	Walker, Col. W. Hall
Anderson, A. M. K.C.	Coates, Major	Farrall, J. P.	Hazleton, James	Lyttelton, Hon. J. O.	O'Donnell, T.	Roch, Walter	Walton, Hon. W. L. C.
Ashley, Wilfred	Collings, Rt. Hon. J.	Festherstonhaugh, G. K.C.	Helmley, Viscount	McCalmont, Col. J. M.	O'Dowd, J.	Rutherford, J.	Walsh, J.
Baird, J. L.	Cornwall, Sir E. A.	Field, W.	Holt, R. D.	McGhee, R.	Ogden, F.	Sammell, Rt. Hon. H. L.	Walters, J. Tudor
Baker, Sir H.	Cory, Sir C. J.	Finlay, Sir E.	Horne, A. L.	McKenna, Reginald	O'Kelly, E. P.	Sandys, Col. P. M.	Ward, Hon. Dudley
Barry, Richmond, K.C.	Cotton, Ald.	Fitzroy, E. A.	Houston, R. P.	Magnus, Sir Philip	O'Kelly, J.	Sassoon, Sir Ed.	Ward, Col. C. H.
Beck, A. C. T.	Cornthorpe, G. L.	Fitzroy, E. A.	Jackson, Sir J.	Malcolm, Ian	O'Neill, Capt. Hon. A.	Scott-Dickson, Rt. Hon. A.	Waring, Capt. W.
Beoth, F. Havelit	Cowan, W. H.	Flannery, Sir Fortescue	Jardine, Sir John	Markham, A. B.	O'Neill, Dr. Charles	Sheehan, D. D.	Wedgwood, J. C.
Boscawen, Griffith	Cream, R.	Flannery, Sir Fortescue	Jessel, Capt. H. M.	Mayne-Thompson, Major	O'Riordan, P.	Sheehy, D.	Whaler, C. H.
Boyle, D.	Cripps, Sir C. A. E. C.	Forster, H. W.	Johnson, W. H. H.	Middlebrook, W.	Parker, Sir G.	Smith, P. Kerr	White, Major
Brady, P. J.	Delrymple, Lord	France, G.	Kelley, P. J.	Milroy, E. E. B.	Peck, Sir G.	Smith, Harold	Williams, W. E. Hume
Brace, H. L. C.	Davies, David	Frewen, M.	Kewick, W.	Molloy, Michael	Perkins, W. F.	Smyth, T. F.	Williams, W. Llewellyn
Brickenden, W. Clive	Davies, Ellis W.	Gillhooley, J.	Knight, Capt. E.	Mono, Sir A.	Phillips, Col. Ivor	Stanley, B.	Wilson, H. J.
Brooksburn, Col. W. B.	Davies, Timothy	Goldsmith, F.	Lambert, George	Moore, W.	Power, P. J.	Stanley, Major	Wilson, G. G.
Butcher, J. G.	Davies, J. A.	Gray, Major Anstruther	Lampson, G. Locker	Morrison, Capt.	Quilter, W. H. C.	Stewart, Geraham	Wilson, J. E.
Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H.	Dillon, J.	Greenwood, G. W.	Lane Fox, G. H.	Murphy, A. O.	Quilter, W. H. C.	Sutherland, J.	Wilson, T. P.
Carron, Sir B.	Donnan, A. J.	Greenwood, R. H.	Lane Fox, G. H.	Neville, R. J.	Redmond, W. A.	Terrill, G.	Wilson, T. P.
Cassell, Felix, K.C.	Duffy, W. H.	Gulley, P.	Lane Fox, G. H.	Neville, R. J.	Redmond, J.	Thornhill, H. J.	Wilson, T. P.
Castleragh, Lord	Duffy, W. H.	Hall, Douglas B.	Lane Fox, G. H.	Neville, R. J.	Redmond, J.	Thornhill, H. J.	Wilson, T. P.
Cator, John	Duffy, W. H.	Hampson, A. H. G.	Lane Fox, G. H.	Neville, R. J.	Redmond, J.	Thornhill, H. J.	Wilson, T. P.
Castley, H. B.	Duffy, W. H.	Hampson, A. H. G.	Lane Fox, G. H.	Neville, R. J.	Redmond, J.	Thornhill, H. J.	Wilson, T. P.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE DEBATE.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The vote of 255 to 88 is heavy in numbers, and is heavier still in quality. It is a thoroughly non-party vote. By agreement apparently, the Front Benches took no part in yesterday's debate; but the Bill has the hearty support among the leaders of Mr. Balfour, Mr. George, and Sir Edward Grey, while the voting shows how solid is the Parliamentary support it can draw from both sides. A measure for the extension of the franchise which can attract Liberals and Conservatives, Labour men and Nationalists, indiscriminately is almost unique; and outside Parliament it has the most serious of recommendations. Over 60 Town Councils have passed resolutions in favour of the Conciliation Bill, including the Councils of important places like Birmingham, Dublin, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. Every industry, every tinge of political, religious, or social sentiment has put its seal upon the Bill. It is in a very real sense a Bill desired of the nation. There is no argument against Woman's Suffrage, whether it takes the form of humour or pseudo-philosophy, which will bear serious examination. The central argument in favour of the Bill is that it will alter for the good the complexion of social opinion, that it will call into being a wider and more generous conception of social justice. The fear that women will form a distinct political party is ridiculous; the hope that legislation, under the pressure of women voters, will directly raise the wages of women or improve their economic status will probably prove exaggerated, if not futile. It is not as a political weapon but as a symbol that the vote will work most powerfully. It will be the sign of the full citizenship of women, and it will introduce into the thought of the State a point of view and a body of ideas new to men, but essential, if society is to be comprehensive, just and civilized.

For now the second year in succession a Woman's Enfranchisement Bill has received the approval of the House of Commons. The dignity of Parliament and the honour of a noble cause would alike suffer seriously if Parliament were prevented from carrying its approval of a principle into legislative achievement. There was last year the best of reasons for not asking the House of Commons to proceed with the Suffrage Bill beyond the second reading. The Constitutional controversy had to be settled, and nothing could be allowed to hamper the stern simplicity of that great issue. The Veto Bill will soon be through the House of Commons, and Parliament will soon have accomplished its supreme task. Mr. Asquith has given a pledge that some time in the life of this Parliament facilities will be given for the carrying of a Suffrage Bill through its last stages. No more convenient occasion could be asked than the end of the present Session. Next Session and the succeeding Sessions will be heavily weighted with complicated and contentious legislation. This Session, apart from the Parliament Bill now practically through, there is no contentious measure to occupy the House. The Suffrage Bill contains two clauses only, and a very few days would see it through the Commons. It is as certain as anything can be that the House of Commons will have ample leisure towards the end of the Session, and it could in any case be asked to sit a few days longer to put through a Bill which it has repeatedly sanctioned. There is an overwhelming case, therefore, for the granting of facilities and we trust that Mr. Asquith will see the justice of appointing this Session for the carrying out of his pledge.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

The Women's Suffrage Bill, commonly known as the Conciliation Bill, yesterday passed its second reading unopposed, the motion to reject it having previously been negatived by the unexampled majority of 255 to 88, or close upon three to one. This is, we believe, the seventh time that a Bill for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women has been read a second time in the House of Commons, and here we are labouring still in the old round. In no other country in the world probably could such a spectacle be presented as that in Parliament after Parliament the justice and expediency of a great measure of popular enfranchisement should be affirmed by the representatives of the nation, and that no step should be taken to pay the debt thus solemnly admitted to be due. The anomaly and the injustice are so gross as to constitute a grave reproach to the House of Commons and something of a discredit to representative institutions. It is inconceivable that such a thing should happen where men were concerned. Yet it is still true that women are half the nation, that the rights of one half of the nation are as important as those of the other half, and that to continue to trifle with them in this way is to make a mock of fair play and political principle. It would be infinitely less creditable to reject once for all the claim of women to the full rights of citizenship, and to class them definitely with children and criminals as outside the pale of the Constitution, than to admit the claim in words and steadily deny it in act.

Quite apart from the grievous delay which is being put upon a measure of political justice, there are many reasons why the Bill should be advanced to Committee stage this session. The House of Commons, as we have said, has already no less than seven times affirmed its belief in the principle of women's suffrage. And this time, despite the comparatively hurried nature of the debate and the disadvantages under which it laboured in following so eagerly discussed and anticipated a measure as the National Insurance Bill, it affirmed its belief more emphatically than ever. When the first Conciliation Bill was read for the second time last July one hundred and ninety members went into the division lobby against it. This time its opponents numbered only eighty-eight, and it was passed by a majority greater by fifty-eight than last time. It may almost be said that everything that is to be advanced for and against the enfranchisement of women has become a commonplace to the House. The reasons on which the demand is grounded are so plain, evident, and cogent that they are in the way of becoming truisms or platitudes—truths that are so well established as to be accepted as a matter of course. The time has come to get to closer quarters with the question.

THE NATION.

It is, of course, impossible to set aside the Prime Minister's pledge that there shall be an effective proceeding with a democratic Suffrage Bill during the present Parliament. That is not in form a promise which binds the Liberal party for this Session. There is, indeed, a well-understood practice under which Reform Bills are reserved for the last, not the first, Session of an Administration and a Parliament. But the present occasion is a special one. We may well hope that this year will see the inauguration of a free Liberal House of Commons. But the freedom will be strictly limited to the first two or three years of its life, and one of them is half-spent. We confess that we think the chance of a successful career for a Suffrage Bill in the crowded and clamorous hours of the first or the second year of emancipation to be a small one. The prior claim will obviously lie with measures on which the party and its chiefs can concentrate their undivided energies. On the other hand, the suffrage question has a certain character of urgency. It is a problem of social order, which, while it lies outside the category of strict party questions, concerns public justice, and has produced a great and natural disturbance of the national mind. And there is also a powerful coalition of forces in its favour. The Conciliation Bill in its present form is just Radical enough for most Liberals to support, and yet not so Radical that the Conservative friends of the suffrage need run away from it. The occasion, therefore, would seem to suggest an early redemption of the Prime Minister's pledge, so far as a Leader of the House of Commons can fairly act without the assent of his whole Cabinet. Cannot the Liberal and Conservative supporters of the Bill contrive to pass it through Grand Committee—or through Committee of the whole House, if that is preferred—in time for the Commons to finish it in the last days of a slightly prolonged Session? There are constitutional objections to such a course, but in the special circumstances of the hour they might be over-ridden by the consent of both parties.

On one point of the agitation we are quite clear. Considering the position which womanhood holds in modern citizenship, we can understand the feeling of suffragists who think that the withholding of the vote, when once the demand for it has been clearly formulated and powerfully expressed, is a reflection on women—almost an insult to them—and that the finer sense of the community cannot possibly go on refusing it. On that ground, we feel easier about the future of the suffrage. It might be denied for a time; its final concession seems as inevitable as any other consequence of national culture. But we should not feel so comfortable if women had reason to feel that their cause was being played with—yielded in principle, but denied in practice—as a matter of party tactics. The House of Commons cannot go on passing the second reading of Suffrage Bills, and then letting the whole Parliamentary benefit of that admission slip out of the women's hands. Such a proceeding is as exasperating to many women as the proceedings of the Suffragettes are exasperating to many men. A reasonable woman suffragist may object to a respectful refusal of the vote; but she naturally resents a hypocritical assent, coupled with a liberal mental reservation as to the Committee stage of Suffrage Bills. The whole matter ought to be brought to an issue on the lines of an amicable arrangement between the manhood and the womanhood of the nation. Considering what men owe to women, it is a very slight thing to concede them so trifling a share in public life as the Conciliation Bill affords. Women on their side must make some allowance for the complexities of the hour, for the pressure of the quarrel with the Lords, for the disadvantage of a situation in which neither party can declare unanimously for their cause. But they will claim to be fairly dealt with, and will call on the Government to open the door of freedom as wide as the sense of the House on this question a powerful sense—requires of them.

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

Clearly the House of Commons cannot go on as it has done in recent years, passing Woman Suffrage Bills by large majorities, and then avoiding the consequences of its action by shirking the subsequent stages. That is to treat the women as children and to afford excuse for folly on their side. A flat negative would be more respectful to the serious advocates of the cause, for then at least they would know where they are and be able to work against a definite and declared opposition, whereas now they can complain with some show of reason that they are perpetually put off with barren victories which lead nowhere. We do not know whether any considerable number of the 255 Members of Parliament who voted yesterday for the Conciliation Bill did so, as the *Times* suggests, with "the considerable conviction that nothing would come of it," but, if so, it is time for them to realise that their vote does mean something, and must be followed, in due course, by practical consequences. We are not going to dictate to the Government what they shall do in this very exceptional year, but from this time forward the idea that the question can be avoided by not giving facilities for Committee must be abandoned. In one way or another the Government must have a policy, if it is only the policy of giving facilities which will afford the Bill a full and fair opportunity in the House of Commons. The majorities recorded for the Bill must mean that, if they mean anything.

The extension of the Bill, which is favoured in some quarters, to include married women by giving a double qualification to one household would dispose of the Bill for this Parliament and perhaps for ever. If an amendment to that effect were carried in Committee, the Conservative supporters of the Bill would probably oppose the Bill on third reading, just as the Labour Party threaten to oppose it, if such an amendment is not carried. In any case it is inconceivable that the Government could permit so immense an extension of the franchise to take place without putting it definitely before the country and making themselves responsible for it. For these reasons we may take it that the proposals of the Conciliation Bill are the utmost that have a chance of success in this Parliament, and that any wide extension of them will certainly be fatal.

[Other Press Opinions are held over till next week.]

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"SUFFRAGETTE SALLY."

"Suffragette Sally" is a story of the Woman's Movement of to-day, a story of the militant movement. In it the Suffragette will read and live once more through the exciting scenes which have crowded so quickly one upon the other during the last two years. Deputations, processions, arrests, imprisonment, hunger strike and forcible feeding, all are mirrored within its pages, the whole being deftly woven into a continuous tale.

Sally, the heroine of the book, is a cockney slavey who attends a Suffragette meeting one evening and straightway becomes attracted to the movement. The book tells of her experiences, of her conversion, of her attempts at speaking, at paper-selling; of her imprisonment and hunger strike, and how she finally paid that greatest of all sacrifices—life itself—for the sake of the cause she held so dear.

Interwoven with the story of Sally are the stories of two other women—Lady Henry Hill, who by her work and sacrifices persuades her husband to turn from an academic supporter to an enthusiastic worker for the cause, and Edith Carstairs, a "constitutional worker" who is gradually led to see that in the militant movement alone can her soul find salvation. Very beautifully is the inner meaning of the movement explained to Edith Carstairs by Lady Henry Hill.

"Have you ever watched the tide come in?" asked Geraldine. "When it's far out, a long way from the shore, it ripples along gently, as the women's movement did for fifty years; a very lady-like tide; and nobody heeds it—nobody on the shore, I mean. But when it gets to the beach, and the slope is steep and there are stones and rocks which stem the force, the irresistible force of it, then the smooth waves change to breakers, and the nearer it comes to its destined goal, the fiercer the conflict."

"But—" Edith said, and stopped.

"But it comes in all the same."

"It was coming in just as fast, wasn't it, when it moved quietly?"

"Because there was nothing to stem it. The rocks—if I may credit the rocks with intelligence—or the lack of it—the rocks, seeing it so far away, so unobtrusive, so patient, imagined in complacency that it would never reach them, or that, if it ventured near, it would be easy to beat it back."

"Then, you—do you approve of the militants?"

"If I didn't, I should still stand up for them, since it is they, undoubtedly, who have brought on the movement to where it stands to-day."

Alarmed at the change in Edith, her relatives take her to an Anti-Suffrage meeting, in the hopes that she may perceive the error of her ways. But although she owns to being much impressed, the result, as will be seen by the following quotation, is not precisely that which had been hoped:—

"It was not till she had said good-night and had reached the dining-room door that she compelled herself to candour. Then turning and facing the room, she said:—'I'm very much obliged to you, both to you Mrs. Dallas, and you, Aunt Elinor, for taking me to-night; but I think I ought to tell you—it wouldn't be fair not to—how I—I feel about it. I said I was impressed—and so I was; and that I take a different view—and so I do. But what they said made me understand for the first time why women join the—the militants.'"

The full story of Edith Carstairs' gradual conversion to militancy we must leave our readers to find out for themselves. Suffice to say that she goes through all the stages so well known to those in the movement. . .

"This is a story which cannot be finished now," says the Author. "The happenings in it, in so far as they have to do with matters political, with prisons and public meetings and turmoil in the streets, are true happenings; and the end has not happened yet. Whether that end will come before more women have died in what is called cheap martyrdom, is a question the answer to which lies hid in the unborn months. It may be that to the women of England will be given that which is already possessed by the women of England's Colonies, while there is still some little grace in the giving. It may be that the forces of strife have done their work and that wisdom will lead the way to peace. It may be that God, riding no more upon the storm, will plant his footsteps on the heaving sea and say to the waves: 'Peace; be still; so that the tide may come in gently. It is bound to come in, since the forces of evolution are stronger even than the force which draws the material tide: it may not pause in its coming; but, till it has reached its appointed place, the end of this book cannot be written.'"

The general public will probably say that this book is exaggerated—that such scenes as are depicted could not have happened in civilised England. But the women in this movement know that the incidents are only too real, that the scenes are only too familiar, and knowing, they thank Miss Colmore for what she has done.

M. D. H.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Mainspring," By C. Ashmore Ash. London: Digby, Long and Co. 6s.
"Songs of a Factory Girl," By Ethel Carnie. London: Headley Bros. 1s. net.
"The Englishwoman," May. London: Sidgwick and Jackson. 1s. net.
"English Review," May. London: Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. net.
"Economics for Business Men," By W. J. Weston, M.A., B.Sc. London: Isaac Pitman. 1s. 6d. net.

"Suffragette Sally," by G. Colmore. London: Stanley Paul. On sale at the Woman's Press, bound in the colours, 10s. 6s.

"Three Plays by Brixton." Preface by G. B. Shaw. London: A. C. Fifield. 5s. net.
"The Coronation." By Christopher St. John and Charles Thursby. London: The International Suffrage Shop. 2s.
"Ingram." By R. H. Gretton. London: Grant Richards. 6s.
"Why Bully Women." By T. M. Kettle. Dublin: Irish Women's Franchise League. Price 1d.

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**"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE
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The fact that Woman Suffrage is now in the forefront of politics is proved by the drama of the day, which in holding up the mirror to nature is obliged to touch upon the woman's question. The play now drawing crowded houses to the Globe Theatre, owing to Miss Titheradge's superb acting, brings right home to the general public the disability of women before the law, especially in the Divorce Court. Miss Madge Titheradge, the dainty, attractive butterfly, encouraged by all to flit about in irresponsibility, settles unsuspectingly on the cruel wheel, which is likely to whirl her into social ruin and disgrace. The little butterfly, cruelly tortured by the process of the Divorce Court, is made to realise in a flash all the degradation, the injustice, the ignominy, to which her sex is subjected in those tribunals where man-made law is administered by men, and where men alone sit in judgment. In her hour of anguish she cries aloud that it is no wonder that hundreds of women have let their cases go through default rather than submit to the cruel flogging.

The days of the Inquisition are long past, but this play proves that similar torture is in our midst, although of a more refined nature. The bitter cry for the need of a better understanding of the woman's point is wrung from the victim at her darkest hour. The whole scene forms a *prima facie* case of the necessity that juries which deal with cases of divorce or marriage shall be composed of as many women as men. It was so clearly a case of "heads you win, tails I lose," for that woman before a masculine legislature and a male administration. The butterfly was even held blameworthy for her very powers of attraction. This was more than hinted at by Sir Robert Fyfe's cheap compliment paid to the creature whom he was remorselessly dissecting.

Again, when women sit upon juries in these cases it will not be possible for the barrister to bully those they question, and as a result to terrify them. Mrs. Admaston tells her faithful maid that if she were put in the witness-box Sir Robert Fyfe would make her say anything he wished. Sir Robert Fyfe, towards the end of the scene, seems to exercise upon Mrs. Admaston something of the horrible fascination of the serpent exercised over its victim. Such methods should be ruled out of our courts of justice—they savour too much of the Inquisition. On the other hand, when cries of torture are wrung from the victim, the judge is not debarred from making cutting and insulting remarks to her.

It is the magnificent acting of Madge Titheradge which makes us realise the horror of the present state of affairs. The play itself is a faithful presentment of a very common, everyday problem, in which Mr. Lewis Waller makes a very attractive villain, who is not all bad, and Mr. Norman McKinnel acts the part of the prosecuting counsel to the life, whilst Sam Sotheran is an amusing peer with no superfluity of brains. But it is Miss Titheradge who in the trial weaves the magic spell of perfect art, which is the faithful handmaid to nature, so that the necessity for the woman's point of view in public life is clearly indicated. This is all the more remarkable in a play in which there are two villains—the one Roderick Collingwood, the other Lady Atwill—but in which, whereas the man is well whitewashed in the end, the woman, who is no more despicable in her methods than the man, is cast into outer darkness amidst weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that Judge Giles of the Justice Court of Olympia, Washington, after presiding over a case last December, in which women had for the first time acted as jurors, paid a high tribute to their superiority to any jury that had ever sat in his court.

E. W. D.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MISS TITHERADGE.

The stage does not only educate those who hear a performance, but even those who take part in it. Miss Titheradge is known as a good Suffragist and as given liberally of her talents to help the movement, but even she confesses that until she played this part she never realised what it must be to a woman to be tried by a man, cross-examined by a man, and judged by men only, even in those matters where only a woman can understand and sympathise.

"In the play I feel helpless and hopeless," said Miss Titheradge to a **VOTES FOR WOMEN** representative, "when I see nothing but men around me. A woman's face looking at me with sympathy and understanding, that is what I want. How can men possibly understand? I think most certainly that women should be on juries, and I believe that the play has had a great influence upon men who have come to see it. It has made them think, and I know that they have been very much moved. They have had it brought home to them, by a performance on the stage, that it is cruel and unfair for a woman to be judged and condemned by the other sex. Indeed, I think that women should take their share in everything together with men."

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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

THE NEXT STEP.

The second reading of the Woman Suffrage Bill having been carried by a majority far exceeding the majority of 126 by which the Government hold office, the next step to be taken is to ask the Government to provide facilities necessary to enable the Bill to become law before the end of the Session. The Prime Minister's pledge to give the House of Commons facilities for effectively dealing with Woman Suffrage in this Parliament entitles the House to demand those facilities in the present Session.

The fact that the Bill has passed its second reading is in itself a sufficient argument for taking the remaining stages this Session, for it would be unnecessary and wasteful to require that it should again be passed through the second reading stage in a subsequent Session.

Further, by promising effective facilities in this Parliament the Prime Minister has led women to suppose that they will vote at the next General Election. Unless facilities are given now this expectation may be destroyed by a sudden and unforeseen dissolution of Parliament.

But there is a third and even more substantial reason why facilities should be granted this Session. As we have already shown in these columns, the effect of the Parliament Bill is to make it imperative that the Woman Suffrage Bill shall be passed this Session, because while the Parliament Bill enables the House of Commons to drive through into law, in spite of any opposition offered by the Lords, all Bills passed in the first and second Sessions of a Parliament, it permits the House of Lords to delay the enactment of Bills introduced in the third and fourth Sessions, until after a further General Election. This means (for we assume that the present Session is more convenient than next for the consideration of Woman Suffrage) that if women are to have their promised right of voting at the next Election, the Woman Suffrage Bill must be carried this Session, and no later.

This view of the matter has the support of one of the most prominent of the men supporters of Votes for Women—Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, and president of the Manchester Liberal Federation. Speaking of the effect which the provisions of the Parliament Bill will have on the fortunes of the Woman Suffrage Bill, Mr. Scott points out that "the power which the Parliament Bill will leave in the hands of the House of Lords is such that you will not be sure of getting anything through unless it is passed in the first or second Sessions of the new Parliament's life," and he urges that the enactment of the Suffrage Bill be made a certainty by the provision of facilities this Session.

The Prime Minister has himself explained the working of the Veto scheme which he has established by means of the Parliament Bill, by saying that "after the first and second Sessions of a new Parliament, you

cannot take advantage of its machinery for over-riding the decision of the Lords." Thus, we have the authority of the Prime Minister himself for our statement that the effective Sessions of a Parliament are the first and second Sessions only.

The Prime Minister has promised effective facilities for this Parliament, and effective facilities are obviously those facilities which are provided in effective Sessions. Interpreting the Prime Minister's pledge in the light of his own account of the practical operation of the Parliament Bill, we find that we are in possession of a watertight pledge of facilities this Session. In other words, what was originally a pledge for this Parliament has, as the result of the Constitutional change made by the Parliament Bill, become a pledge of facilities—the fulfilment of which necessitates action this Session.

Had the Prime Minister's pledge taken this form in November, when it was first made, the women's deputation and the painful scenes which ensued would never have taken place, because the pledge would have been accepted by this Union, and no protest would have been made unless and until it should have appeared that the pledge was not to be fulfilled. Our objection to the pledge, as we explained as soon as it was made, was that it lacked the essential element of definiteness as to time. The use of the word "Parliament" instead of "Session" left it open to the Prime Minister to decline in each succeeding Session to pass the Bill, on the ground that what he had promised was facilities for the existing Parliament and not any particular Session. In this way we might have been kept waiting Session after Session for the promised facilities. But now that the Prime Minister has told us in so many words that in consequence of the provisions of the Parliament Bill "this Parliament" means "this Session," the element of definiteness as to time which was formerly lacking is now supplied. The pledge cannot now be used to keep us in a state of uncertainty and suspense until the very end of this Parliament, but must be either kept or broken within a certain period of time.

"Why are you taking it for granted," we may be asked, "that the House of Lords will reject the Bill?" In answer to this question, there are two points to be made. The first is that though we do not know what the attitude of the House of Lords would be to a Suffrage Bill, we are determined to run no unnecessary risks. The Home Rule Bill, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Bill for the reversal of the Osborne Judgment, and many others are to be protected from the opposition of the Lords by means of the scheme established by the Parliament Bill. We claim this same protection for the Woman Suffrage Bill. The House of Lords may be as much in favour of Woman Suffrage as is the House of Commons, or it may not. Naturally, we prefer the absolute security which Mr. Asquith assures us is afforded by the Parliament Bill to all measures introduced at the beginning of a Parliament.

Again, people who still speak of the Lords rejecting Bills do not, as yet, fully realise the Constitutional changes wrought by the Parliament Bill. By virtue of this Bill, the Lords are to part with their old right of rejection, their exercise of which exposed them to so much condemnation and attack. In exchange they are to receive a new statutory right of delaying the passage of Bills introduced in the later Sessions of a Parliament until after a General Election. The exercise of this right is evidently regarded by Mr. Asquith, and those who think with him, as a perfectly proper proceeding. As the basis of the right of delay which the Parliament Bill gives to the Lords, Mr. Asquith has set up the theory that for two years after its election, the House of Commons can claim to represent the people, but that after that time their claim to be representative of the people becomes so much weaker that their will is not entitled to prevail over that of the House of Lords.

In view of the power which the Government are entrusting to the Lords, it would be most unwise for Suffragists to rely upon getting the Bill through the House of Lords before the next Election unless it is passed through the House of Commons in the present year. We do not, of course, admit that the Lords are entitled to exercise their right of delay at the expense of the Woman Suffrage Bill, because it would be unreasonable to insist upon referring it to an entirely male electorate, whose interests are not directly concerned. But, as we know only too well, in the game of politics as it is played to-day considerations of this kind, are all too often overlooked, and therefore we realise the serious danger in which we should stand were the Prime Minister to refuse to fulfil his pledge of facilities in the present Session.

Christabel Pankhurst.

MY MEMORANDUM OF MAY 5.

By Yoshio Markino.

Author of "A Japanese Artist in London."

I had been looking forward to the 5th day of the 5th month this year so much, as all the readers of this paper had, I suppose. I need not explain why. It was such a strange coincidence that we celebrate this day in Japan as the Boys' Day (while the 3rd day of the 3rd month being the Girls' Day). On the Girls' Day girls invite all boys, and on the Boys' Day boys invite all girls most courteously. And so on this Boys' Day most of the Hon. John Bulls welcomed the Suffragettes' Bill at the House of Commons.

Now, let me write my memorandum of this joyful day.

A few days ago I wrote and asked one of my M.P. friends to give me a pass for the Parliament. Unfortunately, he had not quite recovered from his illness. His wife was kind enough to put my request in the hand of another M.P. But she expressed her fear that there might be very little space left in the gallery. I said to myself, "How foolish I was not to think of that. This is the most important day for the British nation. There must be so many who were very anxious to witness the debate. I am only a little foreigner, after all. I preferred one more British subject there to my own little self. I shall be contented by reading the result in the papers."

Thus I gave up all my hope. But on the morning of 5th Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst most kindly called upon me. They told me they have secured a pass especially for me. I was very excited. Immediately—no, to speak more accurately, I so disgracefully asked my friends to wait a few minutes for changing my clothes!—I was driven in their motor to the Parliament.

I have not been at Westminster for a long time, and I saw a great change there, when our motor approached to the Parliament.

What! Blockaded everywhere round there! Were there any among the Anti-Suffragette members of the Government, who anticipated the attack of the Militant Suffragettes and tried to protect them by blockade? Of course not, it was for the seats of the Coronation! But you would not blame me, if I tell you I had such a suspicion (only for half a second though), because that iron bars for the ladies' seats in the House was made by the same idea. Then we saw the "Sandwiches" of the Suffragette and of the Anti-Suffragettes both. They were well mixed, and the two opponents were making themselves into "Sandwiches." I thought it gave rather a paradox effect that those placards of "Women do not want votes" should be carried by men!

After I said "goodbye" to Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst I went into the House. A police pointed at a narrow stairs, and I climbed them up. There on the upstairs, a big book was open. I had to sign my own name and address and give up my ticket. What do you call that man who is keeping that name book? Steward? Gatekeeper? Bookkeeper? or what?

He said to me, "So you are an artist? I suppose you want to sketch the Parliament?" I said, "Not quite necessarily. I may sketch if I feel I want, may I?"

"Well, we have nothing very important to-day."

Fancy nothing very important! What else could be very important for me then? He pointed at the paper for me and said, "You see it is only about 'Votes for Women'!" I could not help my burst into laughter and he laughed very much too. I am sure he thought I was such a strong Anti-Suffragette and ridiculing "Votes for Women."

Poor fellow, he never thought I was laughing at him. He might be a little more sensible only if he saw me a few minutes ago, when I was sitting opposite Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst in the Suffragettes' motor!

I asked him again, was the debate going on? He said, "O yes, since 12 o'clock." So I rushed into the gallery! Mr. Haviland-Burke was just ending his speech.

Ha, ha! I see. This is the world-known British Parliament! I have seen its photos, etchings, oil or water-colour paintings ever since I was a boy in Japan. Everything was so familiar to me. I felt as if I were in my old home. However, there were two things quite fresh to me. One was that iron-cage on the gallery opposite ours. The stone frames were very faithful copy of the gothics of all other parts of the House. But the colour of the stones were so new,

and from artistic point of view they were not at all nice. And then those horrid iron bars in the frames! It gave me the impression as if I were in Holloway instead of Westminster! It wouldn't amuse me so intensely only if some dreadful looking murderers or Apaches were in there. But on the contrary, I saw through the iron bars some charming and beautiful and most delicate John Bullesses! That was the capital comedy. If I were able to add some smart music to that, I am sure, Mr. Edwards or Mr. Frohman would take this play to their theatres immediately.

Of course, I understood that iron-cage business was only for temporarily. O, how graceful would the House of Commons look when those horrible things were taken off. Nay, not only the Parliament, but England in all shall be more dignified!

The other fresh thing to me was the jolly laughs of the members! I did wish my father was alive and was able to see the Parliament. He would be ever so much delighted, for that was the exact ideal of his.

My father was an advanced scholar of the Ancient Chinese Classics and philosophies, and he had many pupils. Whenever these young pupils had debates, they were often too excited, and began to quarrel. My father used to tell them, "One who loses his head so quickly shall never attain the real wisdom. My dear children keep your mind easy, and have your debate amidst the laughs."

Now-a-days I often see the news of the Japanese Parliament in the London papers. You must have read those news, too. The members often lose their self-controlling powers, and there the brutal blows and fightings are going on. What a great contrast with the British parliament! I wish Japan will have that jolly laughs of John Bulls soon.

At the first instance, I thought those debaters were talking too long. They might easily condense their speeches, and give the important part only. But I thought it over again and found out I was mistaken. They were quite right.

I know the medicine will cure me, but when it has disagreeable taste, I can not get it down through my throat. I eject it immediately. But with such medium as sugars, milk, or brandy, I can easily swallow my medicines.

To let your own opinions get into the minds of your opponent, you need the mediums such as humours or hypothesis. Otherwise they will eject your high opinion without any reason.

To talk my impression shortly, I admire that peaceful Parliaments of the jolly John Bulls from the top to the bottom.

Now, let me sincerely congratulate all my Suffragette John Bull friends for such a splendid majority of this day's debate. Evidently there were only 88 against you. Do you ask me my impression about those Anti-suffragette members? Well, when I was in San Francisco I saw the play called "1492." The scene was the Spanish Court; the date was when Columbus came back from America. All the members of the Court had debate whether the earth was round or flat. Many "distinguished" nobles laughed at the idea of Columbus. Queen Isabella was the only person who trusted Columbus. By the way, wasn't Queen Isabella a woman? To-day it is merely comedy, but at that time those poor second-class brains were quite serious.

While I was listening to the debaters of the Anti-suffragette members at the parliament I recollected that play of "1492." Some day (quite soon, I am sure) let us write a play. It would be a splendid comedy.

Our children would dislocate their jaw-bones by laughing too much at this comedical play called "1911." My dear Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN, may I add a few words to this memorandum?

Since I wrote "Suffragette" chapter in the English Review, many Anti-suffragette John Bull friends come to me to demonstrate the matter. They all have one same opinion. That is they fear woman voters would give harm to the country. Sincerely and seriously I do love those modest and patriotic John Bullesses. They themselves are proving my logic which I wrote in the English Review. I asked each of them if she thinks she herself might give harm to her country? And I said, "It is a paradox. If you are so anxious for your country, you cannot ruin your country." One of them said, "I think I am all right, but there are some worthless women." Hark, every one of them is saying same thing. None of them are careless of their country, but they all are too careful. Isn't it a very hopeful sign after all?

I feel those Anti-suffragettes are worth of voting as much as you suffragette. Every John Bullesses are such splendid patriots. Indeed, all the John Bullesses are quite ripe, and very safe voters.

GETTING NEW READERS.

We have come to a critical point in the agitation for Woman Suffrage. There is a good Bill in the House of Commons, with plenty of good support. There is no valid reason why it should not be carried into law this Session. Opposition it will have of course, but opposition can be swept away by the tide of popular determination. Apathy and ignorance are the only things which, by hindering the rising of the tide, can prevent the passage of the Bill. And the most effective way to dispel those twin barriers to progress is to extend the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN. It may be that it is just the one piece of work which a single member can do which will decide the struggle this year. To get it done may be to secure victory, to leave it undone may mean a further delay. That is why members of the Women's Social and Political Union are setting themselves so vigorously to work to secure new readers at once.

April 24—May 5.

New Readers since December, 1910.		Dr. F. C. Fraser.....	1
Previously acknowledged 1,851		Mrs. W. Green.....	1
Miss L. Tyson.....	1	Miss Curdock.....	1
Mrs. Balfour.....	1	Miss Raleigh.....	1
Dr. O. Sturge.....	1	Miss Smyth Pigott.....	2
Miss Haig.....	2	Miss Maundrell.....	1
Miss E. Stevenson.....	1	Mrs. Mackworth.....	1
Mrs. C. C. McMillan.....	1	Mrs. H. Lyman.....	1
Miss E. Edwards.....	1	Mrs. Hepburn.....	3
Miss E. Mackenzie.....	1	Miss Pope.....	1
Mrs. Campbell.....	6	Miss Townsend.....	3
Mrs. Basil Green.....	1	Miss S. Jones.....	1
Miss S. B. Pearse.....	1	F. Harman, Esq.....	1
Mrs. Peach Hay.....	1	Mrs. W. Smith.....	4
Miss A. D. Mackenzie.....	1	Mrs. Robertson.....	1
Miss Cummins.....	1	Miss Smyth Pigott.....	2
Mrs. J. A. Boyd.....	4	Mrs. Cowasjee.....	1
Mrs. Britton.....	1	Mr. E. A. Williams.....	1
Miss V. Crocker.....	1	Miss McFaslane.....	1
Miss E. Kean.....	1	Mrs. Reindol.....	1
Miss Barnes.....	1	Mrs. George Tite.....	1
Miss E. W. Davison.....	1	Mrs. T. O. Burke.....	2
Mrs. Howey.....	3	Mrs. Cousins.....	4
Mrs. Constable.....	1	Miss J. S. Platnauer.....	1
Miss Anderson.....	1	Mrs. Howey.....	1
Miss Allen.....	1	Miss Whitworth.....	1
Miss Duncan.....	1		
Mrs. Dymond.....	1		1,928
Mrs. E. B. Melrose.....	1		

Orders have been received this week for the paper to be sent to Shanghai, Vienna, Baltimore and New Haven, U.S.A., Mexico, Northern Nigeria, and Mossel Bay.

Miss Reynolds writes that she has secured eight new weekly customers, to whom she delivers the paper regularly either personally or by post. One is the schoolmistress of a little village near Leicester, who tells her that it is eagerly read and discussed by quite a large circle.

Miss Jessie Smith has added two more men and two women who have promised to take the paper regularly if she calls with it, bringing her number up to two dozen a week. Sometimes she posts one or two to a lighthouse, where it is much appreciated.

"All I Can Do."

How much one busy woman is able to accomplish is shown by the following interesting letter received from "M. E. F. L.," who is staying in a town in the Midlands:—

This town appears to be almost in darkness with regard to VOTES FOR WOMEN.

It is true the station bookstall takes the paper; but I have been to every newsagent here and not one stocks it. I have, therefore, arranged with one of the principal newsagents that he shall take 6 copies every week and put them prominently in his shop, and if he does not sell them I will buy them all.

He has done this for this week, but has not sold one, so I have taken them to give away, and he will get a fresh lot in. I gave one to the Grand Hotel, and they put it on their hall table, and I have offered to supply the public library. I left a copy with the librarian, but it seems the committee must be consulted, and they will let me know shortly whether I may be permitted to supply them. I shall leave it also at private houses. I intend to-day to interview two more newsagents and offer them to buy what they do not sell if they will prominently display the paper.

I shall also offer a copy to the Royal George Hotel, and I shall send one to the headmaster of the School.

I fear this is all I can do. I am a professional pianist, so my time and strength are taken up in other ways.

Making up for Lost Time.

Mrs. Newton, of Willesden, who joined the Union in January of this year, has been trying to make up for lost time in not joining before. She has been successful in getting nine people to take the paper regularly from their newsagent, and she herself buys four every week and distributes to those who she hopes will soon become regular readers.

Mrs. M. du Sautoy Newby conducts a house-to-house canvass in Ilfracombe, and has got many new readers; she also proposes to present a copy to the Working Men's Club while Miss Ball sends one to Smith's Reading Room. The Halifax Hospital has a copy each week, sent by Miss Laura Newberry. Mrs. Randell Cash has secured two new subscribers by reading to them extracts from her own paper.

Mrs. Farmer, of Montgomery, writes:—"A week or two ago I wrote to you that I was afraid I could not manage to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN from house to house in Montgomery, but afterwards I thought I would try, so last Friday I sold ten copies, and I hope very much to continue to sell every week."

Another member writes:—"I have arranged with my newsagent to deliver one copy weekly of VOTES FOR WOMEN at a different house each week. I shall, of course, pay for the copy, and the newsagent will ask each householder to take a copy regularly. She will report the result to me."

Miss Brooke, of Marlborough, takes 12 copies of the paper weekly, and disposes of them by calling at people's houses. Copies are also on sale at the local booksellers.

A Framlington member writes that she will be very glad to give all the time she can to selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in Framlington and district.

An Ipswich Suffragist writes:—"My sister had the paper sent to me from Clements Inn for three months. The subscription has now expired, and I buy the paper myself every week from a local newsagent. I should not think of giving it up, as I quite look forward to every Friday, and will do all I can to get new readers."

Miss Balfour has sent a subscription for the paper to be sent to two libraries and Miss Grech to three. Mrs. Matthews is sending the paper to the Hereford Free Library.

No doubt this splendid record of work will suggest to others ways in which they can help.

F. W. P. L.

IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE AND AFTER.

"Women do not want the vote." Round and round Parliament Square tramped the poor out-of-work, hired to carry a lie on their backs. It seemed a shame, I thought, to wait until a man was down on his luck in order to bribe him to pervert the truth; but perhaps I should have thought differently had our own position been less strong than it is. For you do not have to bribe people to carry the truth on their backs; and all among the weary derelicts, breaking up their ranks, making a sort of grand chain with them, stepped our women with the purple, white, and green boards, turning the most slavish job of a civilised community into something that was gloriously worth the doing. The women who do want the vote managed at least to show that they did, last Friday in Parliament Square, without asking the public to take them on trust, on the hired word of starving old men, paid to carry a lie on their backs.

One had seen Parliament Square under many aspects—dating from the old unregenerate days when women roused no fear there because they could be put behind the Grille and forgotten. It is incredible that only five years have passed since a womanly woman was one who never complained! Since then, to most of us, Parliament Square has come to mean the place where the womanly woman is feared because she can no longer be put behind the Grille and forgotten. I think there are many men and women living to-day who will never be able to go into Parliament Square again without remembering what they have seen there, again and again, during the Five Years' War of the militant suffragettes.

Unfortunately, the police who held the People's House against the People, on Friday afternoon, also remembered the events of the last five years.

"She has a badge on!" said the plain-clothes detective; and up went the arm of the law instinctively. I suppose the day will come when this quaint objection to admitting a woman taxpayer to the House of which she pays the rent will have become a sort of ancient joke that requires a Clarendon Press edition to explain it. At the moment, in spite of the intolerable impertinence of it, one felt glad not to be mistaken for the kind of woman who had not earned the right to wear that badge.

In the Lobby, to which one penetrated at last, after being challenged at every step, the same suspicion prevailed among officials, tempered with kindly amusement. Suspicion tempered with amusement! And it was our Bill that they were discussing in there, our Bill that had kept members in town on a sunny Friday in May. All round the Lobby sat women who had gone to prison, suffered indescribable indignities, for the sake of that Bill. Yet, with an almost grotesque lack of proportion, officials alternately suspected and patronised the women who sat there waiting to hear what was going to be done with their Bill.

Only twenty women at a time could be admitted. It was interesting to hear that this was the limit of feminine intrusion beyond which the Commons of England could not feel sure of being masters in their own House. One felt that it was a worthier thing for a woman to be suspected than to be trusted inside that House. All the same, one's necessary share of "lobbying" effected, it was a relief to be outside it once more, among the women who could not get past the keepers of the door because they wore the badge of freedom, women who would not have to stand knocking at that door for very long, if their Bill once became law. The police would not allow two women to stand and talk in Parliament Square, on Friday afternoon, without moving them on. But again one felt that it was a finer thing to be suspected than to be trusted there.

Out there, and later, in the triumphant meeting at Kensington, the quiet intensity of the feeling shown was the thing that was most remarkable. Even when the result was proclaimed, and the news swept round the Square, no one showed extravagant joy. I saw one elderly woman cry a little: she had worked constitutionally once upon a time, I was told: she wore a prison badge now. I heard a Nationalist member try to give the figures to a group of women in a voice that shook so much that he could hardly speak the words. One of the most brilliant speakers in the recent debate passed through the crowd almost unnoticed. When Mr. Brailsford came down the steps of the House, with the woman at his side who went to prison for the cause he is guiding to victory, there was a cheer. We wanted it to be a louder cheer! But some-

how, our voices, played us false. I think, when you have made a great cause your own, you cannot be wildly demonstrative because the enemy at last shows signs of wanting to come to terms. You can only hold your breath and wonder what the next step will be.

The next step! That was the thing in the minds of the audience that thronged the Kensington Town Hall, a couple of hours later. There were women there who had known many a second reading debate come to nothing after a favourable division. It was to them that Christabel Pankhurst spoke when she said: "This Parliament has got to mean this Session. . . . We mean to win a vote for Mrs. Elmy this year!" There were Liberal women, too, who felt a little dubious, perhaps, as to the sincerity of the Prime Minister's pledge. It was at them that she hurled the merry challenge—"Shame on you for your lack of faith in your leader!" To the rest of us, longing for peace with honour, yet ready for action, she said quite simply: "If anything does go wrong in spite of our constitutional efforts, we are not left bankrupt. The other side in this matter can take their choice of weapons—it matters more to them than to us!" This was the deeper note that made our meeting much more than a mere jubilation over a favourable second reading debate.

And all the while, amid the jubilation and the cheers and the fine defiance of speakers and audience, a great leader of a great movement sat with almost unmoved countenance, looking down upon it all. In her mind was the thought of the price that had been paid for this hour, of the price that might yet have to be paid for the victory that was to come. Five years ago, it had been a little handful of women against the world; to-night, it was roses, roses all the way. But the five years were unforgettable, and so were the forty more that went before. Her demand, quite at the close of the evening, that the vote should be granted while the older women who had worked so long for it were still with us, made one realise why it had been impossible to rejoice lightly at the step forward that had been taken to-day.

Evelyn Sharp.

AT KENSINGTON TOWN HALL.

After the great victory in the House of Commons for the Conciliation Committee's Bill on Friday afternoon, women flocked in hundreds to the Kensington Town Hall, where a meeting, over which Mrs. Pankhurst presided, was held. Her announcement that the majority gained was no less than 167 was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Pethick Lawrence who had been in the House during the whole of the afternoon, gave an account of the debate, and told how when the result was declared, a man was heard to exclaim, "That settles it! Women will get the vote this year."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, after speaking of the splendid result of the Debate, referred to the pledge of the Prime Minister that if the House of Commons desired it (and they had shown that day that they did), they should have effective facilities for carrying the Bill during this Parliament. Suffragists had every reason to expect facilities this year; they not only expected them, they absolutely relied upon getting them. What Liberal would quarrel with them for that? Surely they would not say that a pledge from a Liberal Government was a pledge that could not be relied upon? Shame upon them for such lack of confidence in their leader! Suffragists looked to them to help Mr. Asquith to carry his pledge into effect, to give him all the support possible in doing so. "Memorialise him, petition him, resolutionise him! Tell him that you desire him to carry out his pledge, and, of course, in accordance with his word of honour given to the House of Commons, to the women, and to the country, that pledge will be carried out."

After speaking at length on the need of bringing pressure to bear on the Prime Minister for the granting of facilities, Miss Pankhurst said:—"We have been sowing up to now. This year we are going to reap. The time is ripe. It only needs a strong and determined effort on our part. People are ready to have their minds made up on the right side; there is no insurmountable obstacle. If the anti-Suffragists were discouraged before this debate, what are they to-night, I wonder? The game is in our hands. Do not stop at anything in the way of political pressure. Go forward! We are relying a great deal on what constitutional work is going to do in the next few days, but we are strong in the knowledge that there is always our weapon of unconstitutional action in the background. It is for the other side to choose. They can choose their weapons. It matters more to them which choice they make than it matters to us, because we are stronger to-day for rebellion than we ever were before. We have got our army ready. Only there is no doubt at all that if our hopes were to be disappointed this time this militant movement would grow to dimensions that we have not yet imagined in the past. It would not do the women any harm to have to make another fight for their liberty, because the more we fight the stronger we get and the more we learn. I think we should all have been sorry if we had got the vote without the fight we have gone through. Men had to fight for their liberty, and it is well for us that we have had to fight for ours. It has made us stronger and wiser than we ever should have been without it. It has taught us the wonderful lesson of self-reliance. We have thrown off all pretence. We have shown ourselves in our true colours of purple, white, and green; as

strong women and as human beings. The struggle has been worth it. We do not regret it. We have had to pay the price, and we have paid it very gladly. Those who have paid most heavily would be the first to say that this is so! We are full of hope, full of rejoicing, full of determination, full of readiness to give up everything that there is left for us to give, if only in this year of 1911 we may see the end of our labours. And I think those who are most in our minds to-night are the old, old ladies, who have worked for this thing for nearly fifty years. This is a very solemn night; a night that we shall never forget, because it is the night when we renew our vows of service to this movement, when we declare to all the world that while we count on victory this year, if we are defrauded of that victory, we are going on with the fight, every one of us, until we are grey-headed, until we are old, until we die if need be." Miss Pankhurst then moved the following Resolution:—

"That this meeting earnestly thanks Sir George Kemp and the other Parliamentarians, supporters of the Woman Suffrage Bill, and congratulates them upon the magnificent majority secured for the Second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons to-day. The meeting looks confidently to the Government to fulfil the pledge which was made by the Prime Minister, by providing the facilities necessary to enable them to pass the Bill into law this Session."

Miss Annie Kenney seconded, and described the work of Lobbying, in which she had taken part.

Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst said that those who had come into the movement late could hardly realise the courage that was needed to begin the agitation. There was some justification for people who thought the Suffragettes were mad. A handful of women, with very little political influence and still less money, set out to attack the very strongest and most powerful Government of modern times! Those who did not yet share the full belief in immediate victory should try to realise how much had happened since this work began. If women could believe in success then, how much more now, when all the signs of the times were with them; when in the most remote parts of the country evidences were found that people who at one time it seemed impossible to move were now not only strong believers in Woman Suffrage, but were working in their quiet way ardently and actively for it! Reference had been made to the older women. She (Mrs. Pankhurst) was in Manchester recently, when one of the most ardent members of the Union (Mrs. Rose Hyland), who thought that she would live to see victory, was suddenly taken away. She died because she had been working very, very hard in all good causes, and especially in this cause. "Let us work while it is still day," Mrs. Pankhurst proceeded, "for the night cometh when no man can work." If we work as we ought to work, those older women who are still with us will see the vote this year. We can have it! Let us make up our minds to-night to put all else aside, and to work as we have never worked before (and that means a great deal, because we have been working very hard for the past five years) to make it absolutely certain that we shall get these facilities, because it has become absolutely impossible for the Government even to think of refusing them. Mrs. Pankhurst then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

IN HONOUR OF MISS GOLDSTEIN.

A most delightful dinner was given in honour of Miss Vida Goldstein, by the Men's League for Women Suffrage, at Pagan's Restaurant, on Thursday last, at which both the militant and non-militant sides of the movement were represented. Speeches were made by Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Mrs. Despard, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., and Mr. Laurence Housman. Among those present could be distinguished many of the brave pioneers who have devoted their lives to the service of the cause, as well as many who are still in the forefront of the militant wing.

The Chairman (Mr. Pember Reeves, formerly Agent-General for New Zealand) proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, and the hundreds of men and women present rose in honour of the woman who has not only helped to carry the fight for the vote in her own State to a successful conclusion, but is one of the foremost leaders of the Australian women's movement, and is now helping her sisters in England to win their freedom.

Miss Goldstein, in reply, described how the women of Australia won the vote, what they are doing to improve legislation, and gave some of her experiences as a Parliamentary candidate. She concluded her speech with the words:—"I thank you very much for giving me this reception to-night. I am quite sure that this year of 1911 you will see the men of England lay at the feet of the women of England the beautiful red and white roses of chivalry and justice."

Mr. Laurence Housman, in proposing the toast of the Cause and the Conciliation Bill, made an amusing reference to Edward Lear's ballad of the Duck and the Kangaroo, the Kangaroo representing "this great wide woman's movement, so startling in its progressive leaps and bounds, and the Duck this rather small temporary expression of it, found, in terms of practical politics, in the Conciliation Bill. And so," said Mr. Housman, "you will apply that parable you will find how very easily it fits." Mr. Housman, after quoting the appeal of the Duck to be taken into the great world on the back of the Kangaroo, continued: "Then objections began to crop up. This great big Kangaroo began to feel that the small Duck with the wet clumsy feet might have a damping effect upon its constitution and to have such a small private occupier on its back would perhaps bring on a sharp attack of the rheumatism, and so would delay progress. Then we gather that the Duck had been very thoughtful of these matters, and thoroughly aware of her wet feet, had provided for them a pair of worsted stockings which nobody could object to except Mr. Churchill. Then at last we find that the Kangaroo consents to a joint sitting with the small Duck. And at last says the Kangaroo—

"I am ready 'all in the moonlight pale,
Sit still dear Duck, as still,
And quite at the end of my tail,
And off they went, with a hop and a bound,
And they sailed the whole world three times round,
And who so happy, oh who,
As the Duck and the Kangaroo?"

"I am sure, applying the parable, you will agree with me that if we can only get the Con-

ciliation Bill passed here, it is almost certain to go round the world, and that its effect will not be merely domestic, but international, and I hope, when Parliament begins to deal with the amendments in committee, that it will give us the benefit of the kangaroo closure."

Mrs. Fawcett said that the women's movement was the biggest step forward in the history of human freedom yet taken. The fight had been a long one, but she was confident that victory was near at hand.

Mrs. Despard said she hoped the Prime Minister would consider discretion the better part of valour and give the facilities which the women were determined to obtain.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst spoke of the necessity of getting facilities for the Conciliation Bill this Session in order that the participation of Women electors in the next General Election might be assured.

WANTED: DAYLIGHT!

What we want is more daylight on the relations between Cabinet Ministers and an electorate that has plainly signified its desire for the granting of immediate justice to women. It was, therefore, inevitable that Mr. Winston Churchill should be questioned on the greater subject when he came forward to speak last Wednesday in favour of the Daylight Saving Bill. Mr. Churchill had only spoken a few minutes when a member of the W.S.P.U. rose and asked for his support for the Conciliation Bill. After a slight pause, he resumed, and referred to the masses of prejudice, apathy, and opposition overcome by the supporters of the Daylight Saving Movement. The Suffragette naturally reminded him that exactly the same thing had happened with woman suffrage! Mr. Churchill was evidently annoyed, but he laid himself open to another reminder when he spoke of the support which the Daylight Bill had met with from city and municipal councils. After this, at the request of the stewards, the Suffragette left the hall, not, however, without saying, as she passed the platform: "We shall expect your support on Friday."

The duty of awakening Mr. Churchill's conscience was then taken up by members of the Men's Political Union, who, at appropriate points in his speech, reminded him that a little daylight should be let into the House of Commons, and that the woman's question was far more urgent than the Daylight Saving Bill. One of the interrupters was ejected, but the others were allowed to remain. Mr. Churchill evidently cut his speech short, and did not stay to move the resolution as had been arranged. He was found waiting for his car in the porch of the Guildhall, and even as he walked through the rain an accusing voice behind him asked: "When are you going to give votes to women?"

LONDON UNIVERSITY AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

At a meeting of Convocation of the University of London on Tuesday, May 9, the following resolution was proposed by Professor A. Caldecott, D.Litt., and seconded by Professor S. L. Loney, M.A.:—

"That this House, recalling its action in 1878, when all privileges of the University were opened to women, and having in mind that it is laid down as a fundamental principle of the University of London Act of 1898 that 'no disability shall be imposed on the ground of sex,' is of opinion that the Parliamentary representation of the University is incomplete while on this ground a considerable proportion of the members of Convocation are debarred from exercising the University franchise."

The resolution was carried, 247 voting for it, and 28 against.

It was further resolved: "That this House therefore requests the chairman to introduce a deputation to the Prime Minister in order to lay before him the view of Convocation in this matter."

It may be added that members of Convocation are graduates of the University of London of three or more years' standing, or who have obtained a Doctor's or Master's degree in the University. About one-sixth of the present members are women.

THIS SESSION!

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., speaking at West Bromwich on Sunday, referred to the growing interest of women in social questions and politics, and said there was reason why that should be so. The vote given for the Women's Suffrage Bill in the House of Commons last week showed that the cause of the enfranchisement of women was a practical one. The question at issue was how soon the Bill could be carried into law. He felt very strongly that the Government would be missing a great opportunity of settling a very vexed question and of allaying a very great agitation if they did not allow the House of Commons to decide whether or not the Bill should become law. The Conciliation Committee would endeavour to get the Government to grant two hours to decide whether or not the House of Commons wanted to proceed with the Bill this session. If they were to agree to that it would mean that they would have to sit eight or ten days longer than they otherwise needed, but that would be only allowing the grouse on the moors of Scotland to live eight or ten days longer. (Laughter.) They were anxious to get the Bill through this year. Next year was going to be a very crowded one. Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment coming up for settlement in one session. The year following that was a very doubtful quantity, because in the event of Home Rule being allowed to become law at the end of next year a dissolution of Parliament would almost inevitably follow. Therefore the safe plan for the Government was to afford facilities for the Bill this year. (Applause.) He spoke of the sacrifices which were being made by thousands of women of all ranks to secure the measure, and said the Government which did not settle the question at the earliest possible moment was untrue to the principles on which Liberalism was based.

The Committee of the Lower Liberal Association have unanimously carried a resolution asking for facilities for the Conciliation Bill.

Free Church suffragists will be grateful to Dr. Clifford for the letter which he has published in the Press in favour of the Conciliation Bill.

THE GREAT PROCESSION.

Saturday, June 17. Form up on Westminster Embankment 4.30. Start 5.30. Meeting at the Albert Hall, Mrs. PANKHURST in the Chair, 8.30.

OFFICIALS.

Procession Secretary..... Miss Olive Smith.
Banner Secretary and Marshal..... Miss Kathleen Jarvis.
Stewards, Marshals, and Captains' Secretary..... Miss Hambling.
Hospitality Secretary..... Miss Ellen Smith.
Prisoners' Pageant Secretary..... Miss Elliott.
Out-door Campaign Organiser..... Miss Mary Billing.
Advertisement Campaign Organiser..... Miss Bowker.
Paper Selling Organiser..... Miss Helen Craggs.

Every reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN is asked to refer to the important article dealing with the great Procession on page 523. Below we give reports from the organisers of some of the contingents, and we call upon all women who come under either of the groups mentioned below to communicate without delay with their special secretary or organiser. Intending processionists are reminded that a demonstration of this kind, taking place in the early summer, will be of infinitely greater beauty and completeness if every member of it wears a white or cream dress. These, with the colours of the many banners, will add to the dignity as well as the beauty of the whole. We would suggest that this matter should be thought out at once, and that those who are contemplating providing themselves with new dresses for the occasion should look through our advertising columns, and should deal only with those firms which support VOTES FOR WOMEN. Skirts should, of course, be of walking length. Details of how to make the Procession known will be found below. We hope that every member of the W.S.P.U. is doing her best to bring this great demonstration to the notice of everyone with whom she comes in contact.

ADVERTISEMENT CAMPAIGN.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Dorothy A. Bowker,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Volunteers have worked splendidly, and thousands of bills have already made known to frequenters of meetings, concerts, theatres and shops the important event of June 17. But day by day visitors from all parts of the world are pouring into London, and many hands are needed to make it possible that none of these visitors shall go for a morning's shopping without being confronted with women giving away Procession bills, or enter a place of amusement without being given a purple, white, and green leaflet to be read during the time of waiting, till their active interest is aroused, and they make a mental note of the date when they must be found lining the Procession route.

Chalking Brigade.

More volunteers are urgently needed for this important work. London has to be divided up into districts, and bands of chalkers patrol every nook and corner, leaving behind them the marks of the purple, white, and green, inscribing "Women's Procession, June 17, Embankment, 4.30."

Shop Window Banners.

Volunteers are needed to canvass shops in the main thoroughfares. This is a most effective form of advertisement, and members are asked to try to get any shops they deal with to promise to hang out a banner if one is provided for them. Those who can help in any of these ways are asked to communicate with Miss Bowker at the above address.

POSTERS.

Posters, window posters, and handbills advertising the great Procession and Demonstration can be had free from Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U. Offices, 4, Clements Inn, and members and friends are asked to send for supplies at once. A poster, 4 by 3 ft., suitable for shop windows, at 3d. each, can also be had.

DRAWING-ROOM MEETINGS.

Organiser—Miss M. Thompson,
48, Queen's Gate, S.W.

At least fifty drawing-room meetings in the next three weeks! That is what we want. Will members do their utmost to arrange them as soon as possible? Several people have come forward in response to last week's appeal, and some interesting meetings are being arranged, but many more are needed, as women outside the W.S.P.U. ranks must be reached, and this is the way to do it. Anyone, member or not, can give a meeting and ask their friends, particularly those who are strange to the movement. Speakers will be provided from headquarters.

DECORATIONS AND PAGEANTS.

Organisers: Miss Wallace Denlop and Miss Downing, 15, Smith Street, Chelsea, S.W. (five minutes from Sloane Square Station).

Procession work is going on well, but volunteers are still wanted, especially tall women. They are invited to call at 12, Smith Street, Sloane Square, W. The office and workrooms are open from 10 to 6; people wishing to have parts in the pageant allotted to them should call between 4 and 6. On Wednesday a dress-maker will be kept till 7 to measure and fit those who cannot possibly come earlier. Friends who have offered to do work at home must excuse the delay in sending it, which has been caused by the failure of a firm to supply materials ordered. They will soon receive parcels of work. Many town and country branches have not yet written about banners. We shall be glad if they will do so, and if they will send mottoes, emblems, &c., &c., which they would like worked into the designs.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" CORPS.

Organiser: Miss Helen Craggs,
156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

In the past our mothers were the pioneers of this movement. Many spent their lives in working for the Vote. To-day it is we younger women who are carrying on the fight. But on June 17 there will be a chance for our children, the third generation, to do their share before the victory is won. So in addition to the army of women who have offered to help us on that day we make a special appeal to the boys and girls to take their part, and to come forward as volunteers for paper-selling. All willing to help are requested to send in their names to Miss Helen Craggs, at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road.

STEWARDS.

Miss Hambling, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

An urgent appeal is made to all who took part as Stewards or who occupied any other official position in last year's Processions, to

keep themselves free for similar duties this year. Miss Hambling urgently appeals for stewards for the Albert Hall meeting, and for the overflow meeting which is to take place in the Empress Rooms. Stewards will be able to see the procession form up, but they must then go at once to their posts and take their places ready for the meetings.

HOSPITALITY.

Secretary: Miss Ellen Smith, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Already a large number of applications have been received from processionists coming up from the country who would be glad of accommodation with London members or friends. Will all who can offer hospitality communicate at once with Miss Ellen Smith?

IMPERIAL CONTINGENT.

Organiser—Miss Dennett,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

It is confidently expected that the Imperial Contingent will this year be one of the most impressive sections of the Procession. Names are already being sent in, and one enthusiast, arriving in England from India on Thursday evening, came early the next morning to Clements Inn to give in her name, and to ask what she could do to help. If every visitor from overseas would do likewise, the success of the Imperial Contingent would be assured. Subscriptions for banners will be gladly received. Friends from the Overseas Dominions will be welcomed at the London Pavilion meetings on Monday afternoons, and at the Steinway Hall on Thursday evenings. Members are reminded that the names and addresses of those who wish to join the Imperial Contingent should be sent in to the Organiser at 4, Clements Inn, at once.

Australia and New Zealand.

Representatives: Lady Cockburn, Miss Yida Goldstein, and Lady Stout.

A meeting of Australian and New Zealand women was held at the International Franchise Club yesterday, in order to discuss the means by which they, as women voters, could help their British sisters in their struggle for the vote. Many ladies were present, and arrangements for Australian and New Zealand contingents are proceeding apace. All sections of the community and all political parties will be represented.

Canada.

Mrs. Bannell Sawyer, who has had considerable experience of political work in Canada, is giving valuable assistance in this section, and a committee is being formed.

South Africa.

Mrs. Saul Solomon and Miss Nina Boyle (President of the Women's Enfranchisement League of Johannesburg) are working for the South African section, which will be fully representative. Mrs. Solomon urgently requests all South Africans who are willing to join in the Grand Procession of June 17, to communicate with her at once; address—"Les Lunas," 98, Sumatra Road, West Hampstead, N.W. Notice of special meetings for South African women will be given next week.

India.

Mrs. Fisher Unwin is forming a small committee for this section, whose object will be to get into touch with Indian women in England. She will be glad to see any ladies interested and willing to help at her house, 3, Adelphi Terrace, on Friday, May 19, at 4 p.m. Promises for the Procession have already been received, and it is anticipated that the Indian contingent will be particularly striking and picturesque.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENTS.

Organiser—Miss E. Freeman,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

One of the important features of the procession will be the International Contingent, and it is hoped that each section will be very representative, to show how deeply this great movement has gained the support of the women of all nations. Numbers carry weight and conviction; every one counts. These sections must triumph, and each foreign member and her friends can help it. Mrs. Anna Glane is working hard for the Scandinavian sections, comprising Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. The Messrs Hoffmann are helping with the Austrian and Hungarian sections. Miss Lebrange and Miss Sicore have undertaken to work the French section. Miss Kitty Hönig is helping with the German section. It is intended that each section will be headed by someone in national or descriptive dress. All communications to be sent to the organiser, 4, Clements Inn.

WELSH CONTINGENT.

Organiser—Mrs. Mansell-Moullin,
60, Wimpole Street, W.

Will the outlying District Unions, such as Walthamstow, Lewisham, Belling, Willesden, &c., kindly communicate with the Welsh chapel-keepers in their locality, offering to supply them with posters and handbills? Will they also endeavour to interview the women, and explain to them about the Welsh contingent? It is impossible to get into touch with all the chapels, except through members living in their locality?

I hear there are some genuine Welsh costumes in London a hundred years old. Will their possessors wear them on June 17, or kindly lend them, for there will never be a better opportunity for displaying their beauty? May I again urge as many as possible to wear the National Dress. I have a costume on view which can easily be copied.

Anyone requiring advice or assistance is cordially invited to call and see me. For this purpose I propose to be at home every Tuesday afternoon, commencing 23rd inst., from 4 to 6 o'clock. Then a choir is being arranged in which I have the assistance of two talented musicians. Welsh women can sing as easily as they can breathe, and I propose that in the pauses between the bands and the singing of our marching song we shall sing the stirring Welsh national airs in our native language. Please come to the first practice on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at 4 o'clock.

If there are any Welsh women who have to undertake posts of duty in other parts of the procession, will they be sure to provide a substitute for our contingent?

SCOTTISH CONTINGENT.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Anna Bryce, Mrs. Henderson Bagg,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

London Scotswomen are asked to send in their names for the procession as soon as possible. Will anyone give a drawing-room meeting for their Scottish friends, so that the hon. secretaries can get in touch with them? Also, will anyone in connection with Scottish societies write to either of the above? Scottish women must be well to the front on June 17!

IRISH CONTINGENT.

Organiser—Miss Lennox, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Almost all those who took part in the Processions of last year have already signified their intention of being present on June 17. Every Irish member in London is asked to consider herself for the next few weeks an "Irish Whip," and to put up all her Irish acquaintances. The contingent this year must beat all records, and must be one of the most important and representative in the Procession. This cannot be unless every woman does her share towards making the Procession widely known, and bringing all the friends she can. It is

imperative that names should be sent in as soon as possible so that arrangements may be made. Members able to provide hospitality for their countrywomen from Old Ireland are also requested to send in their names to Miss Lennox at above address.

BUSINESS WOMEN.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Vibert, and Miss Pargus,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

We feel we may with confidence rely on our business women to make this contingent even larger and more representative than last year. We appeal to our members in all business houses to do their utmost to induce their fellow workers to join in what will be the largest and most historic procession on record. We have reserved seats in the Albert Hall for this contingent, and hope the members will lose no time in applying to us, as the demand promises to be greater than the supply.

MUSICIANS.

Hon. Sec.—Dr. Ethel Smyth.
Organising Sec.—Miss Douglas Smith,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Dr. Ethel Smyth, Madam Blanche Marchesi, and others have already signified their intention of being with us on June 17. Will those who wish to walk behind the Musicians' banner send in their names to Miss Douglas Smith, and watch these columns week by week for further particulars? All provincial organisers are asked to tell their musician members to send in their names. Miss Douglas Smith would be glad to know of any student of either the Royal College or Royal Academy of Music who would give away cards and bills amongst other students.

WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Hon. Organiser—Miss E. Hatton, 35, Berners Street.

Mr. W. H. Margeson, the well-known artist, has designed a banner for the women writers, which will be first displayed in the procession of June 17. The work is being carried out by the Suffrage Atelier. It is interesting to know that Miss Elizabeth Robins, the President of the League, will head the women writers in the great march.

GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.

Organiser—Miss Ernestine M. Smith,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

There are many members all over the country engaged in these professions, and it is hoped that they will immediately signify their intention of taking part in the great Procession on June 17. They are also reminded that their friends will be very welcome. All names should be sent in to Miss E. M. Smith at above address.

TEACHERS' CONTINGENT.

Organiser—Mrs. Ayton Gould,
24, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington.

This year the teachers' contingent must be even larger and more representative than last year—to obtain this we need the help of all teachers. There is plenty of work to be done even by the busiest teachers. We want bills of the procession given out everywhere, in all the schools, public and private. We want to be sure that at least one bill will be put up on the notice board of every mistress's room in the kingdom, and this can only be done from the inside of the school. Be sure that your school has got bills, and that every mistress is going to join the procession. Send a postcard to me at once giving me your address, and I will send you bills to give out and post up. Send me also the names of as many teachers as possible who will walk in the procession. If you can spare any time between now and June 17th let me know when you can help. We are urgently in need of workers of all sorts and at all times. On Saturday, May 13th, bill distributors are needed from five to seven o'clock outside the Albert Hall. Will all who can come send me their names, and either be at the Kensington shop at 5 o'clock to receive their bills, or at the Albert Hall itself at 5.30? Every Saturday morning, beginning May 20th, teachers are requested to come to the office from 10.30 till 1 to do clerical work. Do all you can and make your friends help!

WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Fisher, M. Danning Road,
Hampstead Heath.

A contingent of women sanitary inspectors and health visitors will take part in the procession on June 17, marching under their own banner. On Monday, May 15, at the Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, St. Mary's, a meeting will be held at which Miss Evelyn Sharp has kindly promised to speak, when all the arrangements for the procession will be discussed. All qualified sanitary inspectors, and health visitors are invited to be present, and are urged to arrange to take part in the procession. For further particulars apply to the Hon. Sec.

CLERKS AND CIVIL SERVANTS.

Organisers.—Miss P. Ayton—Miss Cynthia Maguire,
4, Clements Inn, W.C.

This contingent promises to be an immense success. Already a great many names have been received from women willing to take part, but hundreds more are wanted. The clerical profession is one in which so many women are engaged that it must be thoroughly well represented. Clerks! Now is your opportunity! If you prefer constitutional means of agitation, then join the Women's Procession of 1911, and help to make it the largest and most representative that the world has ever seen. The Secretaries would like the name and address of every woman willing to join the contingent. The two beautiful banners carried in last year's processions will again head the contingent. Workers are also wanted for canvassing offices where women are employed.

GYMNASTIC TEACHERS.

Organiser—Miss W. Adair Roberts,
Oak Hill Lodge, Hampstead.

It is hoped that a strong contingent of Gymnastic Teachers will march in the Procession on June 17. Will those wishing to join please communicate with the organiser.

PHARMACISTS.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Gilliat, Western Hospital,
Fulham.

It is hoped to have a much larger group than last June. All the women Pharmacists have been circulated, and probably a meeting will shortly be arranged for those in or near London.

NURSES' CONTINGENT.

Organiser: Miss Buckley, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The nursing profession is now said to number something like 50,000 members, and it is essential that this important body of workers should be adequately represented in a procession which is typical of every branch of women's activity. Matrons of all the chief London hospitals have been written to and asked to mention the procession to their staffs. London and country organisers can help greatly by getting into touch with local hospitals and nursing institutions, and getting up meetings for nurses. All nurses who can take part this year are invited to do so, and it would be well if they could send a postcard to the Organiser signifying their intention, so that she may have an idea of the number.

SOME EXCURSION FACILITIES.

Boston.—There will probably be an excursion on June 17.

Leeds.—Midland train, leaving 6.45 a.m. on June 17, returning from St. Pancras at 11.40 p.m. Fare, 11s.

Portsmouth.—"Dockyard" excursion on June 17. Start early in the morning and return the same night. Return fare, 4s. 6d.

Margate.—Cheap excursion from Chatham on June 17. Return fare, 2s. 6d. Ramsgate and Margate are not quite settled; probably a day's excursion for 4s.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The ordinary week-end tickets from Saturday to Monday evening. Return fare, 28s. 4d. Probably leave Newcastle by the 8 a.m.

Raleigh.—The week-end cheap ticket, 2s. 6d. return, is available. Train leaves Raleigh 1.53 p.m., reaching Liverpool-street 3.8 p.m., returning 12.3 midnight, reaching Raleigh 12.57 a.m. Fare, 2s. 9d. return.

Reading.—The ordinary cheap Saturday tickets can be used.

Southport.—Train starts after 8 in the morning, arriving at Euston at 1.30, returning the same night at 12 o'clock.

Sheffield.—The ordinary excursion will be at 5s. 6d. Midland.

Excursions will be run from Weston-Super-Mare calling at Bristol, Bath, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Swindon, and from Oxford. Further details will be given later.

Nottingham.—Great Central Railway will reserve carriages on their weekly half-day excursion train, which is a Dining Car and Corridor Express. The train leaves Nottingham, Victoria, at 12.5 and arrives at Marylebone at 2.35 (fare 4s. 3d.), and the return train leaves Marylebone at 12.15 midnight.

Manchester.—Arrangements will be made to leave about 8 a.m., returning about midnight. 11s. return. Particulars later.

SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES TAKING PART.

Every Suffrage Society in the country has been invited to take part. Amongst those who have already signified their intention to co-operate with the Women's Social and Political Union are the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Society, the Women's Freedom League, the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, the Church League for Women's Suffrage, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Free Church League, the Actresses' Franchise League, the Women Writers' Suffrage League, the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, the Irish Women's Franchise League, the Women's Tax Resistance League, the Younger Suffragists, the Suffrage Atelier, the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, Hastings and St. Leonard's Women's Suffrage Propaganda League, Men's Committee for Justice to Women, Cambridge University Men's League, Fabian Women's Group, Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, International Suffrage Club, West Essex Women's Suffrage Society. There will also be a group from the Hampstead Garden Suburb, and a group representing the Ethical Societies.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

We are delighted to receive the following report from Mrs. J. P. Forbes, hon. sec. of the Women's Enfranchisement League, Durban, South Africa:—"Our committee think it might interest home friends and be of benefit to us if we send you now and then a short report of our work here. In Durban we have a working session for nine months, resting from active work during the heat of summer. A syllabus is arranged of monthly afternoon addresses and evening lectures, the speakers in the afternoon being women, and in the evening men, extra meetings being arranged as opportunity arises. For instance, Mrs. Wybergh, of Johannesburg, passing through Durban on her way to the coast, gave an address, on March 22, on 'The Vital Question.' The immediate result was a few additions to the membership roll, and several of those present asked for the address of VOTES FOR WOMEN, to which two of the speakers at this meeting had referred. The session opened on April 6 with a President's evening."

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THE BIGGEST MOVEMENT IN THE WORLD.

What Mr. Jerome's Play Means.

Suffragists are all interested in "The Master of Mrs. Chilvers," because it is a suffrage play; and they all admire it because it is a good play. But they do not all understand it. Some think it is all for the suffrage cause, and some condemn it as distinctly "anti." When I told Mr. Jerome this, he said he regarded it as the greatest compliment. It showed he had presented the case fairly from every side. But he was a little surprised, nevertheless, that his sympathies should be called into question.

"I got the idea for my play," he said, "and I let it work itself out on the lines of human nature. I tried to make everyone say just what he thought. I tried to bring in every difficulty that would crop up in real life. Mr. Chilvers is just the average man; he has a genial sympathy with the suffrage movement, but he does not quite realise what it involves. After centuries of virtual possession, he finds woman has a soul of her own, and will hold her own views. When he fears he will lose her, out leaps the instinct—born of generations—of ownership. 'I forbid it,' he says, and considers that he has a right to do so. The economic difficulty must also be reckoned with. The one who holds the purse has an advantage, even though such 'payment' as he gives has been well earned. Then comes the physical difficulty—maternity. All of these had to be brought in, but in spite of all, you see it came down on the suffrage side. How can anybody doubt it? After all the difficulties have been brought in, what is the ending? In the joy and fear of her maternity, Mrs. Chilvers says, 'I shall go on working for the vote. I shall want it more than ever now, and the husband promises to help her in this: 'We will fashion God's world together, we two lovers.'"

"I consider that the business of taking care of the whole world is as much a woman's as is the care of her own family. She is entitled to her share of public work, and it can easily be reconciled with the problem of nature. A man finds time for politics, even though he may have to work at his profession all day and provide for his family. Why not a woman? She can have as much spare time to think out public questions. Her home and her children tie her for a certain time, but not for the whole of her life.

"Those are my views, and I have shown them in my play. I chose to write a suffrage play because this is the movement of the day. I hold that a dramatist should write about what is going on round him. The whole suffrage movement is drama; it is the biggest movement the world has ever seen; it is half the world waking from sleep. There has never been anything like it. It is a revolution. It is tremendous. I wonder if you Suffragists realise how tremendous it is."

Do we? I think so! But it is good to find it understood by a man and a great writer.

S. B.

An Answer to Some Criticisms.

In a letter to VOTES FOR WOMEN in answer to Mrs. Zangwill's criticism of his play last week, Mr. Jerome points out that he wrote his play in order to focus attention on complications which might occur. The problem must be met of the wife opposing her husband's authority, and the woman's movement, which is greater than the mere demand for the vote, is represented by

Anny's claim to be the judge of her own duties. Such a claim he thinks would alter the whole relationship between the sexes, and in order to deal with this he was obliged to introduce a certain amount of improbability into the play. Again, with respect to Mrs. Chilvers' approaching motherhood, this was introduced to present a very important factor, viz., the fear common among men that the woman's movement may mean the destruction of the home. Mr. Jerome also explains that the "Master" is neither her husband nor her child, but the laws controlling her own existence. He closes a very interesting letter with thanks to Mrs. Zangwill "for the kindness and fairness to my play, which most of the London daily Press have refused me."

NEW JOAN OF ARC.

Under this title the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 4 describes an incident in the insurrection among the Albanians. The correspondent says:—"This is an extraordinary insurrection. It is like a vision of Homeric times enacted in a grand mountainous country. The battle at Vranje last week was won for the Albanians by a woman. A battalion of Turkish regular soldiers was sorely pressing several Albanian bands who were repeatedly, but uselessly, delivering a front attack against the advancing Turks. A young woman was commanding a few 'brotherhoods' of the clan Martiny. Seeing the danger of her people, she moved quickly her small band, and vigorously attacked the Turkish battalion on its left flank, forcing it thereby to retire from the already won position. The girl, Yanitza Martiny, is now already sung in the songs of the Montenegrin bards in the inns and coffee-houses of Podgoritsa. She is young, tall, and handsome, and of an indomitable courage. She lost her fiancé in the Albanian attack on the fort of Shipohasnik, and when lately her father, the hereditary commander of certain brotherhoods of their clan, fell in battle, she immediately stepped into his place and led the Martinyals to the encounters with the Turks."

WOMEN CHAIRMEN.

During the past few weeks no fewer than three Boards of Guardians have elected women as chairmen. At Bethnal Green, Miss M. E. James was the first woman to occupy such a position in London. At Brentford, Miss Ellis has been elected, and at Watford Lady Ebury has been re-elected. These women have given unquestionable evidence of efficiency for the office, and have had the support and confidence of the members generally.

"THE THIRD REASON."

At the meeting addressed by Mr. Asquith in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, May 6, Sir George Kemp, M.P., who was received with loud cheers moved a vote of thanks to the chairman (Mr. C. P. Scott). "He had five reasons," he said, "for feeling great pleasure in moving the resolution. The first was that Mr. Scott was a great Liberal. The second was that he was a great Free Trader. The third reason he would not mention." (Loud laughter ensued,

with repeated demands for the "third reason" when Sir George attempted to continue his speech). "Well," he said at last, "the third reason was that the chairman was not averse to the extension of the franchise." (Laughter and cheers.)

OUR POST BOX.

NEARING THE END.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Editors.—May I congratulate you on the handsome result of the division on the Woman Suffrage Bill? I do so advisedly, because, in my opinion, this result is especially due to the great determination, firm loyalty, and splendid humanity of the members of the W.S.P.U. Time and again have the political and Press tricks been exposed, and although front bench politicians and leading dailies may affect depreciation of your victory, you have obtained a coign of vantage leading assuredly to complete success through the courage and manifold activities, the patience, foresight, and strategy of your Union, combined with the justice of your cause. Whatever reply the Government may make to the demand for effective and immediate facilities, whatever tactical delay they may endeavour to secure, or whatever artificial crisis they may try to arrange with the official leaders of the Opposition, I am convinced that, as in the uphill struggle of the past few years, your Union will still be equal to the occasion.—Yours, etc.,
CHARLES B. MABON.

50, St. George's Road,
Charing Cross, Glasgow.

"CUCKOOS OF CAXTON HALL."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors:—In the House of Commons last Friday Mr. Haviland-Burke referred to the "Cuckoos of Caxton Hall," meaning it as a term of contempt, no doubt. But what a very apt allusion! To country folk the first note of the cuckoo brings a certain thrill, because of its association with spring, sunshine, and flowers. In thus referring to the militant leaders, Mr. Haviland-Burke was, unconsciously no doubt, admitting them to be the heralds of a coming springtime for women. Until these leaders came forward to show us a better way, we, the rank and file, were still in the winter months. Now, at least, if we are not wholly out of the wood, we have April sunshine mixed with the cloud—a promise of summer not far off.—Yours, etc.,
KATHARINE DOUGLAS-SMITH.

A CALL TO N.U.T. MEMBERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—May I suggest to Suffragist Teachers that without delay they seek the aid of Mr. Ernest Gray, the Parliamentary Secretary to the N.U.T. It is important that Mr. Asquith should grant facilities for the further stages of the Bill which passed its Second Reading with such a magnificent majority last Friday, so that by its passage into law the stigma of unenfranchisement may be removed from a large body of educated women. Mr. Ernest Gray is an astute politician, well acquainted with the intricacies of Parliamentary procedure and routine. His past experience as M.P., as also his extensive experience

as Parliamentary Secretary to the N.U.T., should prove invaluable to Suffragist Teachers in this crisis. Let all Suffragist Teachers without delay write to 71, Russell Square, seeking his aid.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE N.U.T.

A QUERY.

A correspondent, who is in the position of a boarder having her meals with the family, paying a fixed sum per week for "board and lodging," and having a room of her own which she can lock when absent, asks us how she stands under the Conciliation Bill.

We are afraid that our correspondent stands no chance of being enfranchised under this Bill, which simply gives the vote to women householders. The occupant of a single room is considered a householder when, and only when, she has sole control of that room and when the landlord or landlady has no responsibilities as regards cleaning, service, etc. Indeed, it is sometimes held that to establish clear proof that the claimant is a householder it must be shown that the landlord does not reside on the premises.

SHOULD SHE VOTE?

The following letter was sent by a suffragist to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts. "As a widow and woman-householder whose family for 30 years has been totally unrepresented in Parliament; as a mother who brought up her only son for the army, in which service he lost his life as an officer; as a loyal subject of the British Empire, whose money has been taken in taxation towards the up-keep of that Empire, I entreat you to use all your influence to pass the Conciliation Bill now before Parliament, as a measure of partial justice to your fellow countrywomen."

WOMEN VOTERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Addressing a most representative meeting, at which eight suffrage societies were represented, in the Town Hall, Eastbourne, on May 1, Lady Stout gave a most interesting account of woman suffrage in New Zealand, and pointed out that men and women had the common interests of the country and their children at heart. If men were to be great their mothers must be free. Her speech, which was a most crushing one from the "Anti" point of view, because it entirely knocked over their so-called argument that legislation does not affect the condition of women, was followed with the utmost interest. Mrs. Cracroft Wilson, a daughter of Sir John Hall, who had much to do with the passing of the Woman Suffrage Bill in New Zealand, in a vote of thanks to Lady Stout, endorsed all that had been said as to the benefits resulting from the enfranchisement of women in New Zealand.

"Bhopal is the only Mohammedan State ruled by a woman, and it is the best governed State in India," so says the *Evening Standard* in reference to the visit of the Begum to England.

Readers are asked to note that the *Woman's Press* (156, Charing Cross, W.C.) Telephone Number is City 3961.

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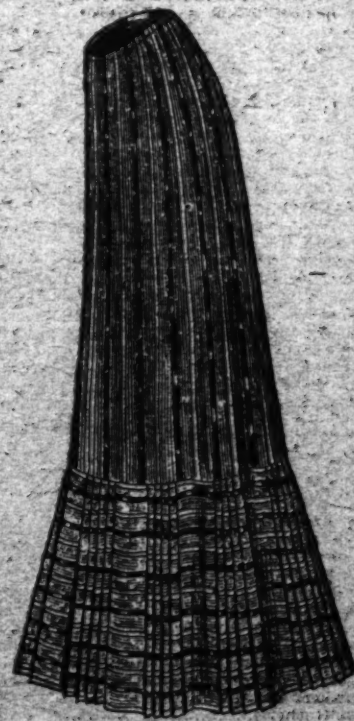
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CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Organisers and local secretaries are reminded that reports are often delayed through being addressed to individuals at Clements Inn, instead of to the Editors. All reports intended for insertion in VOTES FOR WOMEN should be addressed to the Editors, and should reach the office not later than first post Monday morning. The word "Report" should be written in the left hand corner of the envelope.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

On Friday the attention of London will be focused on the Crystal Palace. The King and Queen are driving down in State to open the "Festival of Empire" and they will receive an address from the mayor outside the gates. The Votes for Women paper-cart will be stationed at Mr. Barrowes' Livery Stables (2 minutes' walk from High Level Station) from 12.45 to 1.15. It is hoped that a great number of members will make an effort to give some time to selling papers among the crowds waiting to see the King. The best trains to the Crystal Palace leave Victoria at 12.15 and Ludgate Hill at 11.55 and 12.40. Any further information can be obtained from Miss Craggs, The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

A meeting will be held for local secretaries at 4, Clements Inn, on Monday next, May 15, at 6 p.m. It is important that every local union should send a representative.

BARNES.

Hon. Organiser—Miss Smith, Mrs. Keeling, 9a, High Street.

On Wednesday, May 17, a drawing-room meeting will be held at The Cedars, by kind permission of Mrs. Fawcett. Recitations will be given by members of the Actresses' Franchise League. It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend and bring friends. Outdoor meetings are being held every Wednesday evening on the green at 7 p.m. Members are asked to make these meetings known to their friends.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Stratford Road. At last Saturday's members' meeting arrangements for June 17 were fully discussed. Members who intend to join the local contingent will greatly facilitate

matters by sending their names to the secretary at once. A most successful open-air meeting was held in New Barnet on Friday last, when Miss Baillie Guthrie held an interested audience for over an hour, and all the papers were sold. Shilling donations to poster gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Coleman, Miss V. Madge, Miss M. Mace, Miss Riley, Miss Spanton, Mrs. Stockman, and Miss D. Watt.

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Organiser—Miss H. Gargett, 4, Stenard Rd., Palmers Green.

Members are asked to make a special effort to help the committee to get together a strong contingent for the great Procession on June 17. Will all members intending to walk please send in their names at once.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—304, King's Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Hald and Miss Blacklock.

Members are requested to notice that the Chelsea Mail published the Conciliation leaflet in full last week and that this week there is quite a good account of the deputation of women ratepayers (representing eight Suffrage societies) to the Borough Council. Dr. Benham's speaking was a great success; many uninvited guests were present, and were much impressed by the convincing speeches made by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Mr. Cecil Chapman, and by Miss W. Mayo's beautiful recitation of "Woman this and Woman that." Thanks to the indefatigable energies of Miss Barwell, Miss Ellison, Miss W. Mayo and Miss Naylor and the band of supporters, the open-air campaign was one of the most successful ever undertaken. The Jumble Sale was quite a success, thanks to all helpers. Miss M. Wolfe has kindly promised to help with Procession preparations: will others volunteer? In Battersea Park, on Sunday last, a large and sympathetic audience listened to Mrs. Brailford's account of the present political situation. A collection was taken, and VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well.

CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, 84, Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.

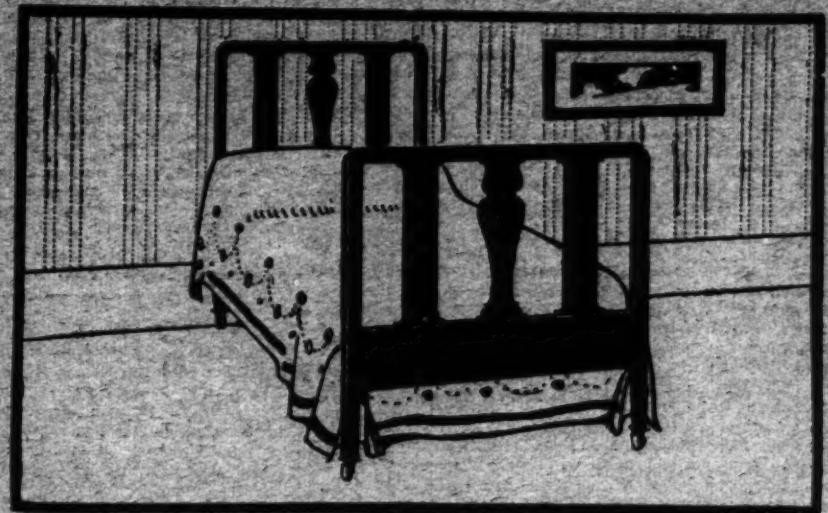
A magnificent meeting was held on Clapham Common on Sunday last when Miss G. Brackenbury was the speaker. Collection was splendid and papers sold remarkably well. Several sympathisers gave in their names as willing to walk in the procession. Jumble parcels are badly needed. Many thanks to

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

May	Day	Meeting	Time
Friday, 12	Barnet, Market Place	Miss Robson	7.30 p.m.
" "	Clapham, The Polygon	Miss Barwell, Miss Bell	7.30 p.m.
" "	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class, Miss Ross Lee	7.45 p.m.
" "	Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street	Public Dinner, Lord Mayor of Dublin	7.30 p.m.
" "	Crystal Palace	Opening of W.S.P.U. Kiosk. Mrs. Pankhurst	3.30 p.m.
" "	Dulwich Library	Miss Maguire	7.30 p.m.
" "	East Ham, 329, High Street	Drawing-room meeting, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Hostess: Miss Heasley	3 to 5 p.m.
" "	Fulham, Effie Road	Miss Hicks	8 p.m.
" "	Harrow Road, "Prince of Wales" (outside)	Lord Mayor of Dublin (Petition)	12 noon
" "	House of Commons	Miss Gilliat, Miss Jacobs	8 p.m.
" "	Kensal Rise, Harvist Road	Mrs. Bouvier, Chair: Mrs. Fagg	7.30 p.m.
" "	Lewisham, Obelisk	Miss Naylor, Chair: Miss Herbert	8 p.m.
" "	Tufnell Park Tube Station, "Boston" (outside)	Miss Pearce, Mrs. Keeling	8 p.m.
" "	Westminster, Grosvenor Place	Miss Jacobs	8 p.m.
" "	Chiswick, High Road	Mrs. Cullen	8 p.m.
" "	Fulham, Seaside Road	Miss Eliza Myers, Miss Fricker	8 p.m.
" "	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Miss Dixon, Chair: Miss Boulting	8 p.m.
" "	Ilford, Balfour Road	Miss Bain	8 p.m.
" "	Islington, Packer Street	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
" "	Kensington, Sanicroft Street	Members and Friends	4.30 to 7 p.m.
" "	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	Miss Richard, Miss Harris	8 p.m.
" "	Lewisham, Shop Hall	Miss Bonrick, B.A. Chair: Mr. Hawkins	8 p.m.
" "	Marble Arch	Miss C. Hopkins	8 p.m.
" "	North Islington, Corner of Hornsey and Seven Sisters Roads	Miss Ada Wright	7.30 p.m.
" "	Putney, Monserat Road	Miss Pearce	8 p.m.
" "	Richmond, Fire Station	Mrs. Brailford	8 p.m.
" "	Southwark, Walworth Road	Mrs. Kinkadee, Chair: Miss Melvin	3 p.m.
" "	St. Pancras, Malden Road and Queen's Crescent	Mrs. Drummond	3 p.m.
" "	Walthamstow, Trinity Lecture Hall, West Avenue Road	Miss Naylor	3 p.m.
" "	Battersea Park	Chair: J. K. Kennedy, Esq.	3.30 p.m.
" "	Bromley, Park Road	Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Miss Eliza Myers	5.45 p.m.
" "	Clapham Common	Miss Phyllis Ayrton, Miss C. Maguire	11.30 a.m.
" "	Hamstead Heath	Miss Baillie Guthrie, Miss Wilding	3 p.m.
" "	Hyde Park	Miss M. Atkinson, Chair: Miss Lambert	8 p.m.
" "	Lewisham, Catford Tram Terminus	Miss Leonora Tyson	3 p.m.
" "	Putney Heath	Miss Jacobs	3 p.m.
" "	Ravenscourt Park	Miss Nina Dear	11.30 a.m.
" "	Regent's Park	Miss Richard, Miss M. D. Thompson	8 p.m.
" "	Streatham Common	Miss Vera Wentworth	8 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon Common	Mrs. Robson, Miss Kinkadee	8 p.m.
" "	Camden Town, Cobden's Statue	Miss Burton	8 p.m.
" "	Child's Hill	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Nina Boyle, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B.	3 to 5 p.m.
" "	East Ham, "The Cock"	Miss Peck	8 p.m.
" "	Fulham, Effie Road	Working Party	8 p.m.
" "	London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus	Miss Myers, Miss Fricker	8 p.m.
" "	Putney, Welma Road	Committee Meeting	6 p.m.
" "	West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings	Miss Cather	7.30 p.m.
" "	Westminster, Warwick Street and Tachbrook Street	At Home	8 p.m.
" "	Acton, 87, Twyford Avenue	Miss Pearce, Miss Eliza Myers	7.30 p.m.
" "	Battersea Park Gates	Miss Lennox	8 p.m.
" "	100, Hammersmith Road	Miss Myers	8 p.m.
" "	Highgate, "Arohay Tavern"	Members' Meeting	8 p.m.
" "	Kensington Theatre (outside)	Speakers' Class, Mrs. Strothfield	7 to 8 p.m.
" "	Kentford Place, Edgware Road	Social, Miss Naylor	8.30 p.m.
" "	Putney, Monserat Road	Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Isabel Seymour, Chair: Dr. Hoveniden	3 p.m.
" "	Streatham, 56, Kirkdale	Hostess: Mrs. Fawcett	8 p.m.
" "	Sydenham, 56, Kirkdale	Miss Gilliat, Miss Gwen Richard	8 p.m.
" "	Barnes, The Cedars	Miss Vera Wentworth	8 p.m.
" "	Fulham, Munster Road	Miss Baslam	8 p.m.
" "	Harlesden, Mill Lane	Members' Meeting	7 p.m.
" "	Ilford, Seven Kings Station	Miss C. Hopkins, Chair: Miss Poole	8 p.m.
" "	Islington, 347, Goswell Road	Miss Margaret Wright	8 p.m.
" "	Highbury Corner	Miss Barwell, Miss Froud	7.30 p.m.
" "	Kilburn, 215, High Road	Miss Mayo	8.15 p.m.
" "	Marble Arch	Hon. Mrs. Haverfield	8 p.m.
" "	Paddington, 50, Praed Street	Mrs. Brindley, Chair: Miss Nichols	8 p.m.
" "	Radlett, Parish Hall	Working Party	2.30 p.m.
" "	St. Pancras, Rochester Road and Kentish Town Road	Rt. Rev. Bishop Mathew	3.30 p.m.
" "	West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings	Mrs. Massey	3 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon, Compton Hall	Miss E. Wylie	3 p.m.
" "	Barnet, Tibbitt's Tea Rooms	Miss Hicks, M.A.	7.30 p.m.
" "	905, Fulham Road	12.30 noon	8 p.m.
" "	Hamstead Heath	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and others	8 p.m.
" "	Pinchco, Army Clothing Factory	Speakers' Class, Miss Ross Lee	7.30 p.m.
" "	Pistolow, Baslam Street	Miss Guthrie	8 p.m.
" "	Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square	Miss Gwen Richard	8 p.m.
" "	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	Miss Coombe, Miss Jacobs	8 p.m.
" "	Fulham Cross	Mrs. Coe	8 p.m.
" "	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Miss C. Hopkins	8 p.m.
" "	Harrow Road, "Prince of Wales" (outside)	Miss West	7.30 p.m.
" "	Muswell Hill, near Athenaeum	Miss Fagg, Chair: Miss Darlen	8 p.m.
" "	New Barnet, Halfway Arch		
" "	North Islington, corner of Stroud Green and Hanley Roads		

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, PROCESSION.

Form up Westminster Embankment at 4.30 p.m. Start 5.30 p.m. Demonstration, Albert Hall, 6.30 p.m.
May 22—The Monday At Home will be held at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Queen's Hall is again available.



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In Dark Mahogany 3 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. £3 10s.

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CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon, Tel. 909 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan and Miss Leslie Hall.

Many thanks to all those who helped at the Jumble Sale, especially to Mrs. Ireland for so kindly lending her room for the day. The sum of £23.15. was taken. The typewriter is now fully paid for, thanks to the generous gifts of members and friends. The Mass Meeting on May 4 was an unqualified success. A splendid collection was taken, and the resolution passed unanimously: Stewards are wanted for Lady Margaret's At Home on May 22, at 8 p.m. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Hornblow, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Lonsignol, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Moseley, 2s. 6d.; Miss C. I. Green, 2s.; Anon., 2s. 6d.; Miss Rae, 2s. 6d. Heartly thanks to Mrs. Bunford and Miss Bissell, who have organised and started the working parties on Monday evenings and Wednesday afternoons. A proper appreciation of their hard work can only be made by a good response to their call for workers. They will be glad if members who cannot attend the working parties will call at the shop and take work home. Thanks also to Mrs. Bird, a treadle machine is now available for the working parties.

DULWICH.

Organiser: Miss Markwick, 50, Grove Vale, East Dulwich.

All members and friends are asked to come forward and sell tickets for the big meeting at St. Barnabas Hall, Dulwich Village, on Friday, May 28. Lady Isabel Margesson and the Rev. Hugh Chapman have very kindly consented to speak. Dulwich friends are asked to do their utmost to make this meeting a great success. Tickets are now on sale at above address. Will members write to the organiser and obtain them on sale or return? Paper sellers, canvassers and drawing rooms for meetings are urgently needed. Will members volunteer and state what time they have free?

EALING.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Finlay, 11, Warwick Road, Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 12, Argyle Road.

Copies of last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN were sent to thirty prominent women and men of Ealing, and also to the chairman and members of the Public Library Committee. Mrs. O. Connell Hayes and Miss Dorothy Forbes have promised to supply the Library with the paper for one year. Will members and friends who wish to join the local contingent on June 17 send in their names at once? Sunday's meeting on the Common was a huge success; a large crowd gathered. Miss Davidson (speaker) and Mr. Kennedy (chair) were listened to with much interest. The stock of VOTES FOR WOMEN was sold out.

FOREST GATE AND WEST HAM.

Office—187, Robert Road. Organiser—Miss Jeffcott.

A members' meeting was held last Thursday evening, at 667, Romford Road, by kind permission of Mrs. Zachem, when Miss Cameron spoke. It was arranged to hold a members' meeting every Thursday, at same address, at 7.30 p.m. Drawing-room meetings were promised and a band of paper-sellers organised. More workers are needed and are asked to come forward. Names of those wishing to join in the Procession on June 17, should be sent at once to the organiser.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—49, Fulham Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss L. Cutler and Mrs. Roberts. The Thursday afternoon meetings commenced on May 4, when Miss Naylor gave a most interesting address on "Women of a Hundred Years Ago and Now." The chair was taken by Mrs. Oliver-Watts. Many thanks to Miss Emma McMurree, who kindly provided cake, etc., for tea. Open-air meetings have been addressed by Miss Coombe at Shorncliffe Road, Miss E. Wylie at Montserrat Road, and Miss Eliza

Myers on Putney Heath, the chair being taken by Mrs. Oliver Watts, Miss Cutler, and Mrs. Davies respectively. All Albert Hall Tickets are sold; but there are still a few tickets (1s. and 6d.) for the M.P.U. meeting on May 15. A banner sub-committee has been formed, consisting of Mrs. Keeling, Mrs. Beale, and Miss Whitaker. Miss C. Townsend is designing a new banner, and the banner committee will be grateful for offers of help in carrying out the design. Mrs. Oliver-Watts makes an earnest appeal for more helpers for advertising the Thursday afternoon meetings, and for stewards at open-air meetings (see programme). Miss Whitaker has sent in an extremely pretty post-card design for advertising purposes.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.

Will members kindly send Jumble articles for a sale to be held shortly in aid of a Procession Banner Fund. Members should do all they can to persuade friends and sympathisers to join the local contingent. Nurses are especially invited to send in their names to the local secretary; also sympathisers who are engaged in temperance or other social work. Helpers will be welcomed at the meeting in Woolwich (near Town Hall) to-morrow (Saturday).

HACKNEY.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 30, Pemberton Road.

On Thursday several members went to the Town Hall, where the Borough Council passed a resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill by a large majority. Special thanks to Dr. Wilks, Mrs. Moreton Harnels, and Miss Cole, for their untiring efforts in canvassing the councillors. Branch meetings will be held on Fridays, at 75, Lower Clapton Road.

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—110, Hammersmith Road.

Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

At last Tuesday evening's meeting it was decided to hold sewing parties every Tuesday evening until the Procession. Will all members ask their friends to join in this section for June 17? On Sunday May 7, Miss Coombe addressed a meeting in Ravenscourt Park.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop—88, Heath Street. Office—154, Finchley Road.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Collier. The Reception to Miss Vida Goldstein, on Saturday last, was a splendid success. The hall was crowded by an intensely interested audience; Miss Goldstein and Mrs. Brailford spoke; the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield was in the chair. A new shop has been taken at 198, Finchley Road, and will be opened next week. Many kind friends are subscribing a small weekly sum to the shop fund, and the hon. treasurer, Miss Vibert, will be glad of more promises, so that there may be no anxiety about the rent. The hon. sec., too, will be very grateful for gifts of any suitable articles for the shop. The shop at 88, Heath Street will not be closed until the end of July, so workers are asked to give all the help possible before the summer holidays begin.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Hargrave, 85, Cranbrook Road.

At the business meeting on Saturday, the matter of a new float banner for the Procession was gone into. Working meetings have been arranged and many helpers are needed. Will members and friends communicate with the secretary at once. Promises of subscriptions to defray cost of banner are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Crouch, Misses Ratmore, Collins and Widdell. Tickets for June 17, (upper or centre seats) are selling rapidly.

ISLINGTON.

Office—247, Goswell Road, N.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley.

Will all members please send in their names early for the Islington contingent of the great Procession, and as several members will be fitting other posts on that day, will each one do her best to find a substitute.

tute, so that the contingent may be a large one? The Secretary finds it necessary to make a special appeal for funds. Will every subscriber endeavour to find another so that the income may be doubled?

KENSINGTON.
Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2116. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bates and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

The At Home at Mrs. Lowe's on Wednesday, May 3, brought a large audience, including some people who had never been to a suffrage meeting before, to hear Mr. Atterley Jones and others on the Conciliation Bill and the general question. A collection of 211s was taken and new members were made. Over five hundred papers have been sold this week. Much interest was taken in the shop window as the day of the second reading when the banner with the motto—"Where there's a Bill, there's a Way"—was displayed and the press cuttings board was always the centre of attraction to a group of readers. A large number of members were to be seen in Parliament Square on the same day, and many of them were inside the House lobbying the two local members. At this very critical stage of the movement, an earnest appeal is made to all members and friends to come forward with offers of drawing-room meetings and other help. A member of committee is always in the shop to give information and receive donations. Many thanks to Mrs. Birch for a donation of 3s. 6d.

LEWISHAM.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 32, Mount Pleasant Road. Shop hours, 2 to 5 p.m. Thurs., 10.30 to 12.30 p.m. Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.

A strong appeal is made to members and friends to join the local contingent in the Procession on June 17. The secretary will be glad to receive names as soon as possible. Interested audiences listened to Miss C. D. Townsend on Saturday at Limes Grove and on Sunday in Catford, and to Mrs. Bouvier at the Clarion Club, on Sunday night. Offers for Worcester sold well and appeals were made to women householders to be present at the Town Hall on Wednesday, May 10, when the Borough Council meets and the Resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill will be discussed. By kind permission of Mrs. Knight and Miss Tapley Spurr, a drawing-room meeting will be held on Thursday, May 25, at Mamma Road, Blackheath, at 8 p.m., when Lady Isabel Margeson will speak, and Mr. Shipham, Inspector of L.C.C. schools, will be in the chair. Invitations cards can be obtained at the shop. Will members do their utmost to bring unconverted friends as well as supporters of the movement to this meeting. Please send Jumble Sale parcels to the shop before the end of May.

NORTH ISLINGTON.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, 4, Tufnell Park, N. Dr. Kite's address at the drawing-room meeting last Thursday at Miss Hurnby's house was listened to with the most interested attention. Mrs. John Brindley at Strand Green Road and Miss Bonwick at the Clock Tower, Crouch End, also drew large interested crowds. The secretary urgently appeals for more helpers at these meetings, especially for Strand Green Road on alternate Fridays to give out handbills, sell the paper, or hold the flag. Will two members undertake this every fortnight? Will all those members or non-members who wish to walk in the Procession kindly let the secretary know as soon as possible? Wanted, a member to represent the local union occasionally at the London Pavilion or Queen's Hall. A white dress is the only essential.

N.W. LONDON.
Office—215, High Road, Kilburn. Tel. 1183, Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

All sorts of plans are being formed to make the local contingent for the Procession a great success. To carry them out much help is needed—will members call or write to the Procession Secretary? There is work to suit all workers. The meeting in the committee room on Wednesday was most successful. No one present listened unmoved to Miss Radcliffe's most interesting and touching account of her vigilance work, and all realised more keenly than ever the need for the Woman's Vote. The piano which has been provided by the kindness of Mrs. Morris Cohen is a great addition. It is hoped that members will bring as many friends as possible to the meeting on Wednesday next. It will be of special interest to teachers. Will members help to make known the forthcoming meeting at St. Gabriel's Hall, Cricklewood, on May 24, at 8 p.m., when Lady Isabel Margeson, Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley, and Dr. Flora Murray have promised to speak. The library is proving a great success. Many thanks for gifts of books to Mrs. Cogan, Miss Deedy, Mrs. Halsey, Mr. Penn Gaskell, and a kind anonymous friend. Further gifts will be much appreciated, also Jumble Sale articles. Contributions gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Cogan, 1s.; Mrs. Halsey, 1s.; Miss Freeman, 1s.; Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 6s.; Miss Edith Myers, 5s.; Miss Julie Myers, 1s.; "One who would like to give more," 1s.; Miss Phoebe Richards, 3s.; Mrs. A. J. Wobbe, 21s.; Miss Edith Wilson, 6s.; Miss Margaret Wright, 12s.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.
Shop and Office—50, Princes Street, W. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield.

A great effort is being made to get people to swell the ranks of the great Procession on June 17. All members and their friends who live in Paddington or Marylebone district are cordially invited to march under their local banner. Any information will be gladly given on application to 50, Princes Street. Paper-sellers are badly wanted.

PINNER.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Turner, Beckons House.

A meeting was held at the Cozy Corner Tea Rooms, on Thursday, May 4; Miss McClelland was in the chair, and a most eloquent address was given by Miss

Stundell. As a result three new members joined. All those wishing to join in the great Demonstration on June 17, and desirous of marching under the Pinner banner, should communicate with the hon. sec. without delay.

RADLETT.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. White, Gravel.

At the At-Home given by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Foley, speeches were given by Miss Wyatt, and recitations by Miss Keith. Special thanks to Mr. Bernard Merrifield for his really delightful music. A banner fund was started, and the hon. sec. would be glad to receive contributions, however small, as soon as possible, in order that the Radlett contingent in the great Procession of June 17 may show its own large banner beautiful in design, fabric, and workmanship. Mrs. Cunningham is in charge of the work. Mrs. Clark whose needlecraft will be invaluable, has promised to co-operate.

RICHMOND AND NEW.
Hon. Sec.—Miss V. Blade, 4, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond.

Members of this or other Unions, or societies of any kind, are earnestly invited to join in the big Procession on June 17; names should be sent to the Sec. Paper-selling is going splendidly.

STREATHAM.
Shop and Office: 1, Shrubbery Road, Streatham. Hon. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.

The Jumble Sale realised over £10. It has been decided to start right away collecting for another sale, to take place as soon as sufficient contributions are received. It is of the utmost importance to arrange as many drawing-room meetings as possible, and each individual member is asked to see what she can do in the matter. Mrs. Debenham has already responded to this appeal. On May 3 the Wandsworth Borough Council passed a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill. A similar resolution will come before the Lambeth Borough Council on Thursday, May 18, at 8.30 p.m., and all who can should be present in the gallery of the Lambeth Town Hall (entrance Acre Lane). Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Revere, 2s.; Mrs. Beadmore, 2s.; Miss Edridge, 1s.; Mrs. Murrell, 2s. Some very pretty baby clothes are on sale at the shop. Will those who wish to see them please apply to Miss Hillson? There are still a few tickets remaining for the Whit Drive next Saturday. Members willing to lend packs of cards are asked to bring them to the shop without delay.

SYDENHAM.
Shop and Office—25, Kirkdale. Organiser: Miss Miller.

All are delighted with the attractive appearance of the shop, and are most grateful to those who helped. The first weekly social was very successful, and all were interested in Mrs. Ames' address on Divorce Reform. Will every member hold herself responsible for at least two contributions to the Cake and Candy Sale on Friday, May 26? Contributions will be welcome. Open-air meetings are now held weekly, and help is wanted. Volunteers for paper-selling are particularly needed; will members offer, if only for two hours a week? Members and sympathisers are welcomed to tea in the office any afternoon, from 4 to 5, at the nominal charge of 3d.

UXBRIDGE & DISTRICT.
Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Raleigh, 4, Park Road, Uxbridge.

On Monday, May 1, the Urban District Council received, at a special meeting, a deputation of Suffragists representing five societies; the spokesman was Miss Gertrude Harris. Councillor the Very Rev. J. Brady, B.D., introduced the deputation. Mr. Walter Hutchinson was in the chair. The Resolution (proposed by Councillor Spencer and seconded by Councillor Norton) was carried by ten votes to four. Miss Harris's speech was received and commented on in a very fair and enlightened manner. The Council decided to memorialise the Prime Minister in favour of the Bill.

WALTHAMSTOW.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. David Miles, Claremont House, 45, Second Avenue, Walthamstow.

A splendid open air meeting was held last Saturday when Mrs. Brindley and Miss Alice Burton were the speakers. It was encouraging to see a fine number of members.

WANDSWORTH.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Thresher Chapman, 57, Gerrard Road, S.W.

An open-air meeting was held at the Council House, Wandsworth, Saturday evening, Mr. Putveys, M.P., kindly spoke. On Tuesday, May 2, a most successful drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Hepburns, 61, Putney Hill. Lady Meyer made a most charming speech, everyone present being much interested. Many thanks to Mr. Victor Duval for so kindly taking the chair.

WIMBLEDON.
Shop and Office—3, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1023, P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Winton, Surrey.

Members and friends are specially asked to make the following exceptionally interesting syllabus of public (free) lectures as widely known as possible, and to make a point of bringing unconverted friends each Wednesday to the Compton Hall at 3 p.m.—May 17, "Why should Men support Woman's Infranchisement?" The Right Hon. Bishop Mathew; recitation: Wilfred Mayo. May 24, "B. B. Browning and the Fight for Freedom," Margaret Thompson; recitation: Decima Moore. May 31, "What is Womanly?" Laurence

Housman; recitation, Gertrude Wilkinson. June 7, "The Meaning of Rebellion," Jane M. M. Dralstead; song, Miss Souther. June 14, "Two Great Carolines," Una Dugdale; recitation, Gertrude Wilkinson. June 23, "Religion and Politics," Rev. G. Hisseliff; recitation, Nellie Sergeant. July 5, "Daughters of England," Leonora Tyson; song, Una Dugdale. July 12, "A Year Ago To-day," Hugh Franklin; recitation, Eva Moore. July 19, "When English Women were Free," Maria Taylor; recitation, Gertrude Wilkinson. July 26, "The Purpose of Life," Rose Lamartine Yates; song, Gertrude Liddell.

Home Counties.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.
Office—2, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 1023 Nat. Organiser—Miss G. Allen.

On May 1 Lady Stent addressed a well-attended meeting in Bathhouse. All local Suffrage societies were represented on the platform. Miss Sibilla Jones and Miss Bertram Jones representing the W.S.P.U. The front meetings have been well attended. On Friday evening a meeting was held in Queen's Square, when Mrs. McKewen announced to the assembled crowd the huge majority in favour of the Conciliation Bill. All members wishing to help (and much has to be done before June 17) are asked to call at the office during this week. Those intending to go to London on June 17 should send in their names if cheap railway tickets to town are desired. The Government's Insurance Bill will be the subject of discussion at to-night's (Friday) members' meeting.

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.
Organiser—Miss F. E. Macanally, County Hotel, Canterbury.

Heartily thanks to all those who worked so hard for the success of the Folkestone Town Hall meeting. Miss Brackenbury's delightful speech aroused great interest, while Miss Bensham, who kindly came in the place of Miss Decima Moore (unavoidably absent through the serious illness of her mother), created much amusement by her entertaining recitations. Miss Nicoll, Miss Key, Miss Woodford, and Mrs. Tite, with many others, did splendid service, while the evening meetings kindly held by Miss Kay at Trevars were a most valuable help. The street sale of the paper by Miss Nicoll (Sallybury House, The Lea) and her helpers is steadily increasing, while Miss Lewis and Miss Chaffins are working up a capital circulation in Hythe. The campaign in Tunbridge Wells began last Monday. Open-air meetings are being held by the organiser on the Common to prepare for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's coming visit, and also for the Great Procession on June 17. Will all those who intend walking in the Canterbury and South Kent section of the Procession kindly let the organiser know at once. A few box tickets for the Albert Hall meeting can still be had from her, but immediate application should be made.

EASTBOURNE.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Sibilla Jones, 14, Southfields Road.

Members have subscribed to exhibit a Votes for Women poster at the railway station, and have given great help in paper-selling. It is due to them that the circulation has been increased in Eastbourne. It has been arranged to hold a meeting every fortnight so that members may keep in touch with each other and talk over the work. Visitors to Eastbourne are invited to call on Miss Jones, who will be glad of their help.

MAIDSTONE, NORTH KENT, AND ISLE OF THANET.
Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 21, Oxford Street, Margate.

Members all feel delighted with the result of the Bill, but now everything must be done to ensure its becoming law this year. Every member must do her best to ensure the success of the Demonstration on June 17. Names, and the number of tickets required for Albert Hall, should be sent to the organiser at once. The excursion from Chatham and Rochester will be 2s. 3d. return; that from Margate and Ramsgate probably 4s., but everything depends on numbers. The organiser appeals for more paper-sellers. Offers of help in Cliftonville, Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs will be especially welcome. Congratulations to Mrs. Robinson, who increased sales in Sittingbourne last week. This should inspire other members living in small places to follow her example. Many promises were received at the members' meeting in Margate, and it is hoped to have several drawing-room meetings during the summer. Help in canvassing, &c. for the meeting on May 25 will be welcomed. There will be poster parades on Saturday, May 20, and on Thursday, May 25. Chatham members are concentrating on increasing the circulation of the paper, and also on making new members for the Union. Will members and friends living in or near Westgate, Birchington and Whitstable please communicate with the organiser at the above address? Monday, May 15.—Margate, Zion Place, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, May 17.—Margate, Cecil Square, Nurse Berridge, Miss Laura Ainsworth, 7.30 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.
Organiser: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Pelham Road, Portsmouth, and 51, Oxford Street, Southampton.

Portsmouth members were glad to find that Lord Charles Bessford, M.P., and Mr. Falle, M.P., had voted for the Bill on Friday. Friends are asked to get recruits for the local contingents in the Procession on Saturday, June 17. In Portsmouth there will be a dockyard excursion (Return fare, 4s. 6d.) and it is hoped that plenty for a cheap train can be made in Southampton. Portsmouth contingent will be headed by its own banner, and Southampton members are making a new one for the occasion. Albert Hall

tickets (2s. and 6d.), and all information, can be had from Miss Marsh. Friday, May 12.—Portsmouth, near St. Mary's Church, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 16.—Southampton, Clock Tower, 7.30 p.m. Thursday, May 18.—Portsmouth, 4, Pelham Road, Dis-cussion meeting, 7.45 p.m.

RAYLEIGH.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, R.A., The White Cottage. Members are asked to attend the fortnightly At Home as regularly as they can, and to bring friends, especially those who are not yet won over to the cause. Will every member do her best to get as many people as possible to join the Procession on Saturday, June 17, as Rayleigh must be well represented. Train leaves Rayleigh 1.55 p.m., due Liverpool Street at 3.8 p.m., returning Liverpool Street at 12.3 midnight, reaching Rayleigh 12.57 a.m. Return fare, 2s. 3d. The hon. sec. would be glad to have the names as soon as possible, so as to facilitate arrangements.

READING AND NEWBURY.
Shop and Office: 34, Market Place. Organiser—Miss Stella Fife.

Sonning gave the W.S.P.U. a most courteous hearing on Monday, May 1, at the outdoor meeting. Miss Mabel Norton gave the chief reasons for the vote, and Miss Olive Norton took Lord Cromer's fifteen reasons against it, giving crushing arguments, which left the audience fully convinced of the women's right to the vote. The applause which followed was most encouraging. On Wednesday, May 3, an At Home was given by the Newbury members at the Guildhall Restaurant, when Dr. Florence Arncliffe, of Reading, spoke forcibly and convincingly on "The Laws as they Affect Women." Music was introduced in the shape of a programme for pianoforte and violoncello. The executants were Miss Katharine Eggar and Miss Stella Fife. The chair was taken by Miss Danks. On Saturday, May 6 (at Goring-on-Thames), a very large and fully representative audience assembled in the village street to hear Miss Gwen Richards and Mrs. Stepany Rawson speak. A good hearing was given, and many friends made. Miss Stella Fife took the chair. Meetings are being arranged for Twyford, Spencers' Wood, and other places, and the organiser will be pleased to arrange a meeting at any place within reach of Reading which sympathisers in the district may suggest. It will be too late to get places in the Albert Hall unless members apply at once. Please remember the Jumble Sale.

REDFHILL.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Fingates House.

Mrs. Cather spoke at Ladbroke Road meeting on May 6. She soon collected a large crowd, who listened to her fine speech with rapt attention. She explained the present Parliamentary position of the Conciliation Bill and later drew attention to the Procession and Passage of June 17.

SOUTHEAST AND WESTLIF-ON-SEA.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Sky, 25, Clifton Road.

At a meeting held in The Cottage Tea Rooms, May 3, Miss Hicks addressed the members and it was resolved that the Branch should be re-organised. Mrs. Sky, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Kinsella being unanimously elected Hon. Sec., Treasurer, and Literature Sec. respectively. Will local contributors to the Self-Denial Fund kindly communicate at once with the hon. sec. so that application may be made at headquarters for the return of such gifts? These being available for use towards incidental expenses of this branch. Members wishing to join the contingent to the Procession (London), Saturday, June 17, should give in their names without delay so that arrangements may be made for reduced fares. Sympathisers may also avail themselves of this privilege.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.
Office—57, John Bright Street. Tel. 1443 Midland. Organisers—Miss Dorothy Evans and Miss Gladys Hesel.

The organisers hope to be able to publish full arrangements for the local party to travel up to London on June 17. A few Albert Hall tickets (2s. 6d.) can be had from the office. As the branch is badly in need of money it is proposed to hold a Jumble Sale. Will members send all the goods they can and also collect from their friends.

Friday, May 12.—Alvechurch, Old Rectory. Drawing-room Meeting, Mrs. Chapin. Hostess: Mrs. Goodman, 3 p.m.
Tuesday, May 16.—Queen's College, Mr. Rutland Boughton, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, May 17th.—Northfield, Rathvilly School, Miss Dorothy Evans, 7.30 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.
Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. Tel. 1715 Leicester.

Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pethick. Members who can attend open-air meetings are asked to meet at the shop at 7.30 p.m. It is hoped that many will attend to support the speakers and help to sell the paper and distribute literature. It has been arranged to have a Social in connection with the presentation of the Banner to the Leicester W.S.P.U. on Monday, June 12. Further particulars will be announced later. Miss Mabel Atkinson will give a lecture on the "Real Causes of Infant Mortality," next Thursday (see below). Members are asked to bring friends. The canvassing of the municipal voters is now beginning and the organiser will be glad to supply lists of names and streets to all who wish to undertake this work.
Friday, May 12.—3, St. Stephen's Road, Banner Sewing Meeting, 3 to 6 p.m.
Tuesday, May 16.—Begginton Street, Mere Road, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m.
Thursday, May 18.—Comperance Hall, Room 3 and 4, Miss Mabel Atkinson, 8 p.m.
Friday, May 19.—21, New Walk, Banner Sewing Meeting.

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NOTTINGHAM.

Office—5, Carlton Street, Tel. 4511.
Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. Burgis, B.A., Miss Wallis.
The splendid success of the Pageant of Great Women produced by Miss Edith Craig at two performances on May 4, was due to the generous help and brilliant reputation of the Pioneer Players, Miss Edith Craig, Miss Edith Craig, Miss Edith Craig, and Mr. Leonard Craske, and to the untiring energy of those who, under the direction of Miss Craig, made all the local arrangements. Mrs. Craske has the warmest thanks of the local Union for her skilled help as Theatrical Secretary which ensured success, while Miss Wallis, whose magnificent work and strong personal influence are already so well known in Nottingham, has carried through the business arrangements, often accomplishing what seemed impossible. The beautiful souvenir programme is still on sale, reduced price, 2s. Will members sell as many as possible and so help the profits? Gratefully acknowledged: Census line money, Dr. Nora Smith, 10s., Dr. Hudson, 10s., Miss Handford, 10s., Mrs. Blagg, 5s., Miss Gill, 2s. 6d., Miss Wallis, 3s., Mrs. Cohen, 5s., Miss Burgis, 10s.

WEST BROMWICH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Brockhouse, Lawnside, Hill Top.
Members and friends are earnestly requested to make the meeting in the Free Library Lecture Hall as widely known as possible during the last few days by a house to house sale of tickets, and by attending the open-air meetings (see below), and distributing bills, etc. Monday, May 15.—Corner of Paradise Street and St. Michael's Street, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, May 17.—Corner of Paradise Street and St. Michael's Street, 8 p.m.
Thursday, May 18.—Free Library, Lecture Hall, Miss Gladys Hazel, Henry Brockhouse, Esq., 8 p.m.

West of England.

BATH.

Shop—12, Walcot Street, Bath.
Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Mansel.

Members are determined to support a magnificent majority in the House of Commons by turning out in force on June 17, to demonstrate on behalf of facilities for the Bill. Arrangements are being made at a very reasonable rate, to include a good seat in the Albert Hall and railway fare. A number of names have been received, but many more are wanted. Two members have offered to pay one person's expenses each. Will any others follow suit? Miss Clarence reminded everyone in her charming speech on Saturday last that sympathisers must hurry up if they wish to do something for the emancipation of women before the cause is won. Mrs. Cave and Miss Fiederichs are undertaking to sell the paper every Saturday in Bath. The last indoor meeting will be held at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday next, after which outdoor meetings will be held every week, either in the Savoy Close or at Tiverton.
Saturday, May 13.—Assembly Rooms, 3.30 p.m.

BRISTOL.

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Tel. 1345.
Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney.

There was a good attendance at the weekly At Home on Monday last, when the Rev. J. Ivory Cripps made a splendid speech. It is hoped to hold the Jumble Sale some time within the next month; particulars will be announced later. Everybody is invited to send along anything they can spare to Mrs. Malcolm Evans, 7, Alexandra Road, Clifton, Bristol. Members are urged to continue to bring pressure to bear on Members of Parliament for facilities for the Conciliation Bill this session. This is very important. Arrangements have been made with the railway company to run an excursion on June 17, starting from Weston-super-Mare and stopping at Bristol, Bath, Chippenham, Trowbridge, and Swindon. Time of departure from these stations will be announced later. It will be a day excursion. Those members who have not yet secured Albert Hall tickets (2s. 6d. and 6d.), and who are anxious to attend this meeting, are asked to write to Miss Kenney at once.
Monday, May 15.—Victoria Rooms, 3.30 p.m.

FALMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Ross.
c/o Mrs. F. Corbett, The Bungalow.

A petition was taken round by Miss Ross and Mrs. F. Corbett asking the member, Mr. Goldman, to vote for the Bill and to press for facilities. They obtained 252 signatures, including both the mayors, 76 of whom were women municipal voters. A further 25 were obtained by the Hon. Sec. N.U.W.S.S.'s branch here, who kindly gave her help, making 277 in all. The petition was only started ten days ago, and is certainly indicative of the growth of support for Woman Suffrage in Falmouth and Porthcove. Mr. Goldman, M.P., who is a member of the Conciliation Committee, in acknowledging the petition from the House of Commons, wrote: "I recorded my vote in favour of the Bill on the last occasion, and I intend to do so again this time." Mrs. F. Corbett also interviewed Mr. Hay Morgan, M.P. for the Truro-Holston Division who promised his support and also remarked, "Educate the Liberal women."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Office—6, Oriol Road, Cheltenham, Tel. 1071.
Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman.

The most successful campaign in Cheltenham will end on Tuesday next with two meetings at 3 and 8 o'clock in the Town Hall, when Miss Beatrice Harraden will be present. It is hoped every local member to make this final rally a huge success by bringing along all their friends, and making the meeting well known. Admission in afternoon 6d. each, evening free, silver collection will be taken at both meetings. More paper-sellers are wanted and those willing to take six copies weekly to dispose of should see Mrs. Ferguson, the Vote secretary, without delay. Many thanks to Miss Blandford for her efficient help during Mrs. Ferguson's absence. The Winter Gardens are showing pictures of the suffragettes during the election campaign, and these when patronised are greeted with raptures of applause. The Organiser will shortly be making arrangements for a holiday campaign in the villages of Gloucestershire, and would be glad to hear from members who can give her a few weeks' help. Donations for Cheltenham campaign will be gratefully received. Members intending to take part in the great Procession on June 17 should apply for tickets at once. There are only a limited number of box seats (price 2s. 6d.) left. It is hoped to get special train facilities from Cheltenham.
Tuesday, May 16.—Cheltenham, Town Hall, Miss Beatrice Harraden, 3 and 8 p.m.

TORQUAY AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss Hutton, Redlands, Paignton.

Will members who wish to join Procession and desire tickets for the Albert Hall on June 17, please let the secretary know at once, if they have not already done so?

WEST WILTS.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Dove-Willcox; Miss S. Gramlich, Springfield, Hilperton Road, Trowbridge.
Members and friends are asked to make the Procession on June 17 an unqualified success. An excursion is being run from Bristol, which can be joined at Chippenham by Wilton members and anyone wishing to participate. Albert Hall tickets can be obtained at either secretary, price 2s. 6d. or 6d. Will members make a special effort to sell Votes for Women weekly in the surrounding towns and villages?

Wales.

Organiser—Miss Rachel Barrett, 35, Clarence Place, Newport.

NEWPORT.

Office—44, Clarence Place, Newport.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Humphrey Mackworth.
A Jumble Sale will be held at the Archibald Street Mission Room on Tuesday, May 23. Will members collect goods from friends, and send parcels to the shop the previous week? Those who can help at the sale should also send in their names. Will those who intend going to London for June 17 send for tickets (2s. 6d. and 6d.) at once?

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Shop—4a, Princess Street, Ipswich.
Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 19, Elliot Street, Ipswich.
Shop Sec.—Miss King.

The organiser will be glad if Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex members and friends able to take part in the Procession on June 17 will communicate with her as soon as possible. Two Albert Hall boxes have been secured, but these seats have already been sold. A few small tickets at 2s. 6d. and balcony at 6d. may be obtained at the Shop. A report of the matinee at the Lycium Theatre will be given later. Miss Margaret Flon is to be most heartily congratulated on the success of her beautiful posters and notices painted in the colours; they were not only far cheaper than printed matter would have been, but over so much more effective, and greatly helped in advertising the matinee. Many thanks to Miss Little Roe, who is well rewarded for her energy in canvassing the shops for advertisements for the matinee programme, the entire cost of printing having been covered. Miss King wishes to thank all who have so generously responded to her appeal for help with the tea.

North-Eastern Counties.

BARNESLEY.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.) Mrs. Wardell, 12, Princess Street.
A magnificent meeting was held in the Barnesley Empire on Sunday April 30 addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. White and Miss Adela Pankhurst. It was most successful financially. Thanks to Miss Williams, to the Misses Brown, to Mrs. Bell, the M.F.U., to Mrs. Wardell and other friends who helped so kindly in arranging the meeting.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Office—65, Manningham Lane, Phone 4036.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Beldon, 9, Walmer Villas.
Miss Phillips has been removed to another centre and Bradford has formed a Local Union with Mrs. Beldon as Hon. Sec., Mrs. Behrens as Hon. Treas., Mrs. Bompas and Mrs. Noble as Lit. Secs., Miss Wilson as Shop Sec., and Miss Campbell as Votes for Women Sec. Afternoon tea can be had at the shop to give members an opportunity of meeting and getting to know each other better. The paper is being sold at two pence and at the theatre twice a week; more volunteers are still needed. Will members who intend to join the procession on June 17 send in their names at once to Mrs. Bompas? Gifts of shawls, etc., and the loan of a screen from Mrs. Beldon and Mrs. Phillips are gratefully acknowledged.
Saturday, May 13.—Shop. Afternoon tea given by Dr. Margaret Sharpe, 4 to 7 p.m. Members Meeting. Miss Bradenbury, 8 p.m.

DONCASTER.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss Jarvis, 60, Albany Road, Balby.
The Corn Exchange meeting was very well attended and most enthusiastic. Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Jarvis are greatly to be congratulated on their success. A meeting to form a local Union is being held on May 11, at 8 p.m. in the New Science Hall.

HULL.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street.
Members and sympathisers please note a meeting will be held in Oddfellows' Hall, Charlotte Street, on Wednesday, May 17, at 8 p.m., when Miss Adela Pankhurst and Miss Key-Jones will arrange a scheme of Organisation for Hull and district—kindly make a special effort to attend.
Wednesday, May 13.—Oddfellows' Hall, Charlotte Street. Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Key-Jones, 8 p.m.

LEEDS.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 63, Great George Street.
Plans are now well forward for the Leeds contingent of the Procession. As announced last week, two boxes and some 60 seats in the Albert Hall have been secured. Members and friends leave the Midland Station at 6.45 a.m. on the morning of June 17, and return the same night. Return fare, 11s. It is not possible to return on Sunday or Monday without taking an ordinary week-end ticket, price 19s. 8d. All who intend going should let the organiser know soon. Mrs. Perkins will act as sergeant-in-chief for the Leeds group in the Procession. The meeting tonight is of special importance and will be very interesting, as Miss Adela Pankhurst has kindly promised to speak. Plans for carrying on Leeds work will be discussed. Members will be very glad indeed to know that Mr. Fethick Lawrence has kindly promised to speak in the Albert Hall on May 29. Tickets, 1s., 6d., and 3d., will be ready shortly. More volunteers for paper-selling are needed.
Friday, May 12.—Y.M.C.A. Lecture Room, Albion Street. Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Mary Phillips, 7.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—17, Blackett Street.
Organiser—Miss A. Williams.
A deputation of representative women ratepayers waited upon the Lord Mayor and City Councillors on Wednesday May 3, to urge upon them the desirability of passing the Conciliation Bill Resolution. After the Town Clerk's interesting statement that a Women's Suffrage Deputation had been received by the Council fifty years ago, the women were courteously received and a most sympathetic hearing was given to the short speeches of Dr. Ethel Williams (N.U.W.S.S.), Miss Margaret Meln (N.U.W.S.S.), Mrs. Atkinson (W.S.P.U.), and the organiser. The result was extremely satisfactory; the resolution being carried by a majority of 42. Jarrow Council, in response to an appeal from the organiser, convened a special meeting on Thursday, and the resolution was passed with only one dissentient. Will members and friends arrange drawing-room or garden meetings for the organiser between the date of writing and June 17? Particulars of open-air meetings will be announced later. Speakers and paper-sellers will be wanted. Miss Williams addressed the women students of Armstrong College on Tuesday, an interesting discussion followed her address. There was a fair attendance on Wednesday to hear Miss New Hall's address on "The Progress of Women in the Nineteenth Century." The March of the Women was sung at South Shields monthly meeting on Friday. Miss Annie Thompson, L.L.A., made a most interesting maiden speech, while Miss Eden dealt very lucidly with "Women and the Law." Names for the Deputation and Procession must be sent to the organiser as soon as possible. Sunderland monthly meeting will be held on May 28. A good attendance is hoped for. Miss Mildred Atkinson will speak on the "Men's Fight for Political Liberty" on May 17.
Wednesday, May 17.—77, Blackett Street, At Home, Miss Adela Pankhurst, 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.
Thursday, May 18.—Sunderland, Western House, Miss A. Williams and others, 7.30 p.m.



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SCARBOROUGH.

Shop—39, Huntriss Row.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Summell, 13, New Queen Street.
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley.
Miss M. Simpson gave an interesting address on the Domestic Training of Girls, and the effect of Women's Suffrage on it. There was an animated discussion on the N.U.T. Conference and its resolution regarding Women's Suffrage. Will Members send in subscriptions at once for the Scarborough banner for June 17? Members will be glad to hear Mr. Jones has promised to speak on "Slum Life and how the Vote will Better it."
Wednesday May 17.—Suffrage Shop, Mr. Jones, 8 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst.
Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Archdale.
Shop—22-24, Chapel Walk, Sheffield.
Tel.: Broomhill 445.

A lady who wishes to be anonymous has kindly promised to pay for a Votes for Women poster at Victoria Station. She still wanted for the Midland Station poster. Miss Budge, who is making the Sheffield banner, will also welcome contributions. Miss Schuster will welcome old and new stuff for the Jumble Sale, which will take place at the Co-operative Hall, Trippett Lane. Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Albert Hall was extremely successful and most enthusiastic. Many new members have joined, and offers of help are coming in rapidly. Invitations for the meeting at Endcliffe Hall on June 12, at 8 p.m., are now ready, and members, especially teachers, should get them at once. Members are requested to write to the Member for their division and to the Prime Minister, asking that facilities should be provided for the Bill.

North-Western Counties.

BIRKENHEAD.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. E. Abraham, 2, Kingsmead Road, 8.
Members are reminded how important open-air meetings are at this juncture, and are asked to make it a point of honour to attend.
Saturday, May 13.—St. John's Church, Grange Road, open-air meeting, 8 p.m.

LANCASHIRE.

Head Office—17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
Tel.: 1910 Central. Organiser—Miss Stephenson.
Members were deeply grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Rose Hyland. A deputation of twenty, with Mrs. Pankhurst, who motored over from Sheffield, attended the funeral. A wreath in the colours was sent with a message of sympathy to Miss Fitzmaurice, her sister. At Friday's At Home Miss Stephenson sketched a plan of the summer's work, and Miss Violet Hughes gave an interesting speech. Miss Pankhurst's wire with the Conciliation Bill majority was received with much cheering. At Mr. Henry Austin's special request the concert in his studio is fixed to take place on Friday evening, May 28, in order that he may procure the services of some well-known singers and reciters. Tickets, 1s. 6d., are obtainable at the Office. As these are limited, early application should be made. There will be no At Home on May 26. Miss Capper as "Votes" secretary, has two places daily, 10.15 and 11.15, and needs help for a third. All the papers were sold last week, and this important work needs regular sellers. Miss Stephenson would like names of all those in Lancashire who intend taking part in the procession, as she is anxious to make railway arrangements. Some Albert Hall tickets, price 6d., are still to be had. It is suggested a Garden Fete should be held on Saturday, June 10, when many

attractions are promised. Particulars will be announced later. Miss Violet Hughes will be pleased to hear from any members in Lancashire willing to arrange meetings in their own districts, and will be pleased to supply speakers for the same whenever possible.

Friday, May 12.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, Miss Jessie Stephenson, Robert C. Hall, Esq., 8 p.m.
Monday, May 15.—Corner of Sidney Street and Oxford Road, Mrs. Morris, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, May 16.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, Miss Jessie Stephenson.
Wednesday, May 17.—Speakers' Class, 7 p.m.
Thursday, May 18.—High Street and Upper Brook Street, Miss Hughes, 7.30 p.m.
Friday, May 19.—At Home, Miss Jessie Stephenson, Mr. Thomas Forsyth.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—11, Renshaw Street, Tel. 3761 Royal.
Organiser—Miss Davies.

All arrangements are being made for travelling on June 17. Will any wishing to avoid themselves of the special train send in their names to Miss Davies? The Renshaw room was crowded last Friday to listen to the Rev. H. D. Roberts' inspiring address on "Woman and Labour," and members are looking forward to the next meeting, when Miss Adela Pankhurst will speak. Mrs. Avery begs for more paper-sellers. The second of the series of four lectures on the Woman's Movement will be held in Waterloo on Wednesday, May 17; Speaker, Dr. Alice Rex.
Friday, May 12.—11, Renshaw Street. Speaker Miss Adela Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Mrs. Rigby, 41, Glover's Court, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hydro, Lytham.
Friday, May 12.—Preston, 41, Glover's Court, Jumble Sale, 7 p.m.
Saturday, May 13.—Preston, 41, Glover's Court, Jumble Sale, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, May 17.—Preston, 41, Glover's Court, At Home, members and friends, 7.30 p.m.

ROCHDALE.

Office—2a, Ballie Street. Hon. Litt. Sec.: Mrs. M. Stott, 16, Mayfair Gardens, Rochdale.

A very successful meeting started the summer campaign. Miss Hughes gave an interesting address. These meetings will be continued every Sunday, if possible. If any Rochdale friends would like to join in the Demonstration on June 17, will they please send in their names to the secretary as soon as possible?

SOUTHPORT.

Office—1, Post Office Avenue, Lord Street.
Hon. Sec.—Ethel Ashby.

Mrs. Mahood was the chief speaker on Saturday last, and a large crowd listened intently to her interesting address. Mr. Ballantine (member of the M.P.U.) took the chair, and Miss Rose spoke briefly on the Bill which had passed with such a splendid majority. Will members please concentrate on the Procession? Albert Hall tickets can be obtained at the Office.
Saturday, May 13.—Shore Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

WALLASEY.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Mahood, Barnburgh Bridge, Lanes; Mrs. F. Heathcote, St. Martins Lane, Liscard.

The Council of Wallasey at a meeting on Thursday last passed a resolution to petition Parliament in favour of the Women's Bill. The resolution passed with only one dissentient. Will all members who are sending papers each week please continue to do so until further notice?

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Lucy Nicholson, 21, Queen's Road.

An extremely successful open-air meeting was held at the Wallace Monument, on May 6, when Miss Fraser-Smith addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd. Many copies of Votes for Women were sold at the close of the meeting, and the audience showed great appreciation of Miss Fraser-Smith's clear and reasonable speech.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Offes.—St. Nethergate, Organiser—Miss Fraser-Smith, M.A., Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.

The realisation of 27 10s. at the Jumble Sale on Saturday last was made possible only by the hearty co-operation of members and friends. To one and all sincere thanks. It is hoped there will be a strong rally of members and of all sympathisers to hear Miss Elizabeth Freeman speak on Tuesday next. Members will be delighted to hear that Mrs. Mansel will shortly pay an eight-day's visit to Dundee. Two free meetings are being arranged for May 23, at 3 and 8 p.m., in the Lower Forsters' Hall, to welcome Mrs. Mansel, and the organiser trusts members will make these events widely known. Further engagements for Mrs. Mansel will be announced later. Tuesday, May 16.—St. Nethergate, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, 8 p.m.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—52, Sauchiehall Street. Tel.: 515, Charing Cross. Organiser—Miss Wylie.

Well-attended and sympathetic open-air meetings are being held in Glasgow and the surrounding neighbourhood. Workers are invited to help by paper-selling, distributing free literature, etc. The organiser hopes that members will also volunteer to take the chair at some of these meetings. Miss MacLean made a most successful chairman at Rutherglen on Friday last, and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. White, Miss Gibb, and Miss Underwood are all helping. Miss Wylie hopes that members will make a point of attending the workers' meeting on Wednesday next as summer plans must be talked over.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Education Mistress—Miss Rosa Loo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, High Avenue, W.

Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Now that the Bill has passed its Second Reading by such a splendid majority, members will feel encouraged to work harder than ever in order to make the great Procession on June 17 a tremendous success. Will they therefore give every minute they can to speaking, as every speaker, however inexperienced, is of the utmost value in order to have an effective outdoor campaign. Beginners can start by taking the chair. Miss Billing is organizing the entire outdoor campaign, and all members of the Speakers' Class are asked to give her as much time as possible. The subject for to-night's class will be the Procession on June 17, and members are asked to attend in good numbers. We are well on the road to victory, and only a strong push is needed now. Will everyone play up?

The W.S.F.U. private speaking classes have been postponed for the holidays, but should a sufficient number of applications be received, a special class will be held during the month of August for those who cannot attend at other times.

RULES.

1. Members of the Union only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clements Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee 3d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The Library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

The Private Classes are held at 51, Norfolk Square (Prad Street Station), by kind permission of Mrs. Ayton, on Tuesdays, at 7.45, on Saturdays at 4 p.m.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

For Women's Enfranchisement.

Offes.: 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Telephone: City 6972.

Founder and Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.

A report of the protest made at the Guildhall on Wednesday, May 3, will be found elsewhere.

Caxton Hall, next Monday.—Those still desiring tickets (1s.) should apply at once to the Ticket Secretary at the above address. Nearly all the 6d. tickets have been sold. Mr. D. Cameron-Swan will take the chair at 8 p.m., and the speakers will be Miss Vida Goldstein, Mr. Hugh A. Franklin, Right Rev. Bishop Mathew, and Mr. Henry W. Nevins.

Procession, June 17th.—Although the granting of the Vote to Women should not be dependent

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on the wishes of men, it is important that men—as electors—should show that they also insist on this simple measure of justice and expediency being passed into law this session; an opportunity for this will be afforded when the great Suffrage Procession takes place on June 17th, for although organised to enable women to show their demand for the vote, men also will take part in the march, and it is to be hoped that a very large number will assemble on the Embankment behind our well-known banner—"We Fight the Government that Refuses to Give British Women the Parliamentary Vote." Several of our branches will have their own banners—behind the central one—and provincial members are asked to walk with these, and are especially invited to bring their men friends with them. Other interesting contingents may be formed, details of which will be announced next week, and in the meantime everyone is urged to make public the fact that men are taking part, and to make arrangements for being present. Those who can come are asked to communicate the number they will bring with them to the Procession Secretary at the above address.

Speakers' Class.—The interest and enjoyment which was derived from the first meeting of this class plainly shows that it is destined to become an unqualified success; eight members formed the nucleus, and all declare their intention of bringing friends in the future. Speakers are always in demand, and it is greatly to be hoped that every member will do his utmost to avail himself of this opportunity of becoming a really good speaker. Miss Rosa Leo conducts the class at 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., every Monday evening at 7.45 sharp, except Monday, May 15th, fees being a guinea for the first ten lessons and 10s. 6d. for each succeeding ten. The Secretary will be glad to hear, if possible, from those who intend to start the course. Will those who feel prepared to address a meeting notify the Secretary, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.?

Birmingham.—Hon. Sec., Mr. H. E. Willson, 52, Holly Road, Handsworth. As a contingent will be sent to take part in the procession of June 17th, contributions are invited to defray the cost of the new banners and other expenses.

North London Section.—Hon. Sec., Mr. B. V. Clerke, 3, Meadowcroft Villas, Palmers Green, N. A large meeting will be held in the Assembly Rooms, Wood Green, on Thursday, June 1st, at 8 p.m. Mr. Frank Rutter will be in the chair. Speakers will be announced later. Volunteers to work up this demonstration should communicate at once with the Hon. Sec. of the section, stating what they will do. To advertise this meeting and the procession of June 17th, in which this section will have a contingent, the following meetings have been arranged: Spouters Corner, Wood Green, at 7.30 p.m., Saturday, May 13th; Alderman's Hill, Palmers Green, at 7.30 p.m., Tuesday, May 16th; Spouters Corner, Wood Green, at 7.30 p.m., Thursday, May 18th.

Treasurer's Note.—Members who have not yet returned their collecting sheets are asked to send these in with the amounts collected before May 15th. The appeal against Mr. Justice Avory's decision in the Hawkins case will probably come on for hearing in about three weeks' time, and in view of these further legal proceedings the Hon. Treasurer urgently appeals for further financial support. The following donations (to May 6th) are gratefully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount already acknowledged	905	6	10
V. Hellrich, Esq. (collecting sheet)	0	10	0
Miss L. A. Strachan (saved from Easter holiday)	0	10	0
A. Cooke, Esq.	0	0	2
Mrs. Stanley Moger	0	0	2
Miss Decline Moore	0	0	0
Mrs. C. J. Craig	1	0	0
Miss C. J. Craig	0	10	6
Miss A. Godfrey	0	10	6
M. J. Ball, Esq.	0	2	6
Membership fees	0	10	0
Total	909	5	6

NOTE.—The donation announced last week from Miss A. M. F. Sales should have read "Madam A. M. J. Sales, for Hawkins defence fund."

THE PIONEER PLAYERS.

The Pioneer Players, who gave their first subscription performance before a crowded and representative audience in the Kingsway Theatre on Monday afternoon, may be congratulated on an emphatic success from every point of view—the matter presented, the production (by Miss Edith Craig), and the acting, by a company of artistes which included such names as Ellen Terry, Auriol Lee, Lena Ashwell, Ben Webster, Nancy Price, and a host of other celebrities.

The first play, "Jack and Jill and a Friend," by Miss Cicely Hamilton, was a work of some pathos, turning upon the rivalry (unknown to each other) of the engaged hero and heroine, two penniless, struggling authors, for the same prize, in a publisher's £250 novel competition. The denouement, when the woman wins the prize, is a finely conceived situation, and was most admirably acted by Mr. Harcourt Williams and Miss Athene Seyler.

The second play, by Mrs. Nevins, was a biting satire upon the present-day laws relating to married women, showing the premium these laws put upon immorality. The title and scene of the play are "In the Workhouse." There, in the maternity ward, the inmates hold converse. One, a young, unmarried woman, nursing her baby, is the next day about to become "a respectable married woman." A widow, complaining of the hardships she has endured throughout her married life with a drunken husband, who allowed nothing to her for her own maintenance or that of their children, is mocked at by a very disreputable neighbour, who says that having had five children born out of wedlock she without difficulty legally obtained from five different men £25 a week, and kept herself and children in comfort. A married dressmaker, who has applied for her discharge to return to earn her own living, rushes furiously in, saying that her husband having intimated to the authorities that he wishes her to remain to keep him company, she has been told it is illegal for her to depart. The revelation that it is the unmarried women only who

are the legal proprietors of their own babies is the last straw. The disreputable young woman remarks emphatically, "I don't think! Not after what we've heard to-night!"

The third play, "The First Actress," by Christopher St. John, shows the first woman to play a woman's part on the stage rebuked by an actor of her own day for "invasion of a sphere where woman is totally unfitted to shine," having a vision of all the famous actresses to follow. "I ought never to have attempted it," the poor pioneer tearfully exclaims, when driven in derision off the stage and rebuked; but the play closes with a beautiful tableau of "An Actress of To-day" (impersonated by Miss Lena Ashwell) surrounded by the entire host of the famous actresses of the past, presenting to the poor unsuccessful and derided "first actress" a crown of victory.

E. M. D.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

Central Office: 15, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Third Floor left). Hours 10 to 5, or by appointment with the Secretary, Mrs. Kinston Parks. Tel.: 1338 City.

Two sales of goods as a result of tax resistance have taken place within the last week. On Monday, May 3, Miss Jessie Pease's goods were sold at Hawkins' Sale Rooms, and on Thursday, May 4, a sale of Dr. Prudence Gaffkins' property was held at Pearson's Auction Rooms near Finsbury Park. On both occasions meetings were held and protests were made against the Government's violation of the principle

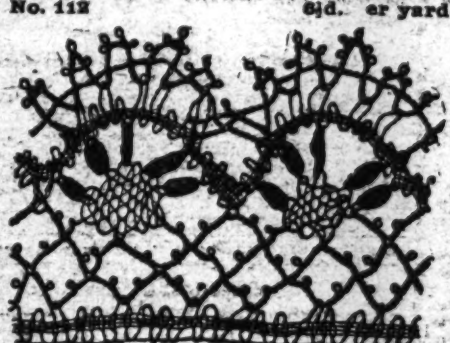
that taxation and representation should go together, in refusing women the vote while they enforced the payment of taxes. Processions were formed, and all marched to the sale rooms, where the banners were displayed. Several other sales are due this week. During the last week in April, Mrs. Kinston Parks made a tour through Scotland, and addressed large and enthusiastic meetings at Dumfries, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Glasgow. Many new members were enrolled.

In her orchestral concert on the evening of May 2 in the Queen's Hall, Miss May Mukle achieved a great and well-deserved success in a most varied and exacting programme. It was all the more interesting as three of the numbers were by modern composers—two, in fact, being performed for the first time in London. Miss Mukle shows not only a technical skill of the first rank, but also the necessary musical conception which marks the true artist. The "Capricious Variations on an Old English Song," by Thomas Dunhill, provided a charming contrast to the "Invocation" for cello and orchestra by Gustav von Holst, the Sonata in A by Bocherini providing an ending in again another style. The New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. London Bond, assisted in the various works, and the Concerto in C by D'Albert. Miss May Mukle must be doubly congratulated in achieving distinction as a violinist; there are so few women artists of the first rank on this instrument.

CORONATION SEATS.

One of the W.S.F.U. organisers has been offered two tickets to view the Coronation (excellent seats near the Abbey) at £5 each. The money is to go to the Cause. Offers may be sent to Clements Inn.

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MEETING AT BRUSSELS.

Through the splendid work of Mrs. Green, Avenue Molière, a most influential and representative meeting, composed of English and Belgian residents, was held in the "Smart Library," Avenue Louise, Brussels, on Saturday evening, May 6. The chair was taken by Miss Leeson, who, in opening the proceedings gave two reasons why women wanted the vote, and pointed out that if the present Bill became law one million women would be enfranchised, and thus the woman's point of view would be represented in the Government of the country. The audience, who seemed surprised when Mrs. Massey was introduced as one of those who had been to prison twice, followed with the greatest interest Mrs. Massey's speech dealing with the awful social and economic condition under which women work to-day. Applause greeted the remark that raising the age of consent was one of the benefits gained by New Zealand, Australia, and other countries where women have been enfranchised. A splendid collection was taken, and at the close of the meeting many admitted that, although they had never thought of the subject before, they were now quite converted. The meeting closed with a dance, which gave a number of those present the opportunity of meeting the speakers. Congratulations to Mrs. Green, who kindly paid all expenses and worked hard to organise a successful meeting.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

3, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 1114.
President: Mrs. Forbes Robertson.
Organising Secretary: Miss Jean Dugdale.

There is no longer any question of the popularity of Woman's Suffrage. This league finds its meetings as popular as "Star Matinees," judging by the one held at the Criterion Restaurant on Friday last. Mrs. E. Wheeler Wilcox was the Guest of Honour, and held an informal reception afterwards. She spoke "through her song," charmingly rendered by Miss Muriel Terry, accompanied by the composer, Madame Teresa del Riego, and also through a poem, "The Tides." Mr. Joseph Glynne said Woman's Suffrage might possibly curtail some of the privileges and rights of men, but it would be to the advantage of the community. The Hon. Mrs. Henley denied that the present-day woman was not so domesticated as her grandmother, and Sir Francis Vane, President of the Boy Scouts, referring to the Militants declared that no movement was worth anything unless those in it were prepared to make fools of themselves for it. Miss Margaret Fargue gave an account of the National Political Reform League. In passing, she reminded the audience that men complained that no woman had ever done an original thing, yet five penetrated the first mysteries of knowledge, and with a true woman's generosity, banded them on to man.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President: The Bishop of Lincoln.
Office: 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.
The following meetings have been arranged:—
Monday, May 15. Bushy, Herts. Parish Hall. Rev. C. Hinchliff, Hon. Mrs. Henley. 3 p.m. Kew, 4. Priory Road, Miss H. A. Packer, Rev. C. Hinchliff. 8 p.m.
Tuesday, May 16. Bromley, Kent. Parish Room. Rev. C. Hinchliff, Miss Frances Sterling, Mr. Lewis Lewis, Mrs. Mann. 5-8.30.
OAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER. Public Meeting. Canon J. M. Wilson, Ven. Archdeacon Wigram, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Mr. George Lambury, M.P. 8 p.m.
Wednesday, May 17. Bush Hill Park, Middlesex. Rev. Edward Forbes, Rev. C. Hinchliff, Miss Gidelson. 3 p.m.
OAXTON HALL, Members' Meeting. Rev. D. Beaumont, Miss A. Maude Royden. 8.30.
Thursday, May 18. Bishopgate, E.C. St. Ethelburga's Vestry. Rev. Dr. Cobb, Mr. Reginald Pott, 1 p.m.
Hove, Sussex, Imperial Club. Rev. C. Hinchliff. 3 p.m.
Hendon, N.W. Council Office. Rev. F. Urch, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Mr. Reginald Pott. 8 p.m.
Camberwell, S.E. St. Mark's Hall, Coburg Road. Rev. H. G. Vasey, Rev. C. Hinchliff, Hon. Mrs. Henley, Councillor J. Nelson. 8.30 p.m.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Office: Ancient Concert Buildings, St. Brunswick Street, Dublin.
A delegation, consisting of Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Kettle, crossed to London on Tuesday to canvass Irish Members of Parliament. They were aided in their canvass by members of the London Branch I.W.F.L. As a result of their efforts a record vote of Irish Members was taken on the second reading of the Women's Bill. A copy of Professor Kettle's pamphlet, entitled, "Why Bully Women?" was sent to all the Nationalist Members. Members and associates were busily engaged in writing to the Irish Members this week, one Member stating that he was literally snowed up with correspondence on the subject. The usual weekly meeting was held on Tuesday last, May 2. Mrs. Cousins presiding. The chief speaker was Mr. Cruise O'Brien, M.A. Miss Cahalan read a very suggestive paper on the need of women engaged in business for the protection of the vote. General annual meeting takes place on May 26. A full attendance is requested.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Sec. Rev. Edward Clark, 1, Burns Road, Harefield, London, N.W. Hon. Sec. Miss Hatty Baker, 35, Harrington Villas, Hove.
Meetings were recently held at Brighton, Rushall, and Croydon. Speakers: Mrs. Gervy, Rev. H. Clark, Rev. E. B. Kirtan, B.A., B.D., Rev. C. Hinchliff, and Miss Turquand. Suffrage service held May 4, Rev. T. Phillips, B.A., preacher.
Forthcoming events:—To-day (Friday), 3 o'clock. Mrs. McEwan, Carlisle, Culloden Road, Enfield (London Society); speakers: Dr. Orchard, Mr. Sambrook, Rev. H. Clark. May 20, F.C.L. joins Freedom League procession to J. S. Mill's statue. May 24, meeting at 150, Camberwell Road; details later. Secretary desires names of sympathisers (not necessarily members) to join F.C.L. contingent, also offers of money or work for banners.

TWO LONDON MEETINGS.

There was a splendid gathering at the London Pavilion on Monday afternoon, when an enthusiastic audience listened with the greatest interest to speeches by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Miss Vida Goldstein. Reports of this meeting, and of last Thursday's meeting at Steinway Hall, are unavoidably crowded out.

IN MEMORIAM.

Members sympathise deeply with Miss Isabel Stewart, of Kingston Hill, E. who has just lost a dear friend who has sustained in the death of her mother, Mrs. Stewart, who was ill for a long time before her death, was a member of the W.S.P.U., and was keenly interested in the movement up to the very end. She never neglected an opportunity of talking about the movement with those with whom she came in contact.

THE CONSERVATIVE & UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

2, Dorset Street, W.
Two important meetings were held last week at the Town Hall, Liverpool, and at the Town Hall, Hitham. At Liverpool the chair was taken by Montague Price, Esq., D.B.C., and the speakers were Lady Betty Balfour and Miss Murrell Marra, and at Hitham Miss Marra took the chair, while the speakers were Lord Robert Cecil, K.C.O., and Miss Vida Goldstein. Very great interest was roused, and new members were enrolled. A drawing-room meeting was held in Bushy through the kindness of Mrs. Shackleton, Grove House, at which the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil took the chair. Miss Violet Martin spoke, and a branch was started. On May 2, Lady Betty Balfour and Miss Helena A. Rathbourn, M.A., O.C., addressed a meeting in the Ladies' Employment Bureau, Liverpool. Mrs. Caroe in the chair. The resolution was carried unanimously.

MUNSTER WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Last week members had the pleasure of listening to a most instructive address by Mrs. Bryant, D.B.C., D.Lit., on the Conciliation Bill and the political outlook. The chair was taken by Miss McSwiney. On Tuesday evening a meeting organised by Mrs. Rantoul Brown, and Mrs. Cromie, was held in London. Miss Beamish was in the chair, and the address given by the Hon. Sec. was listened to with deep attention. Literature sold well and new members were enrolled. On Thursday Miss Day also spoke at Skibbereen. Miss E. O'S. Somerville was in the chair. Miss Day read a letter of apology from Miss Violet Martin (Martin Ross) in which she expressed her deep regret that illness prevented her attendance at the meeting, and her intense interest in the Cause of which she had been an advocate for twenty years and with which she is in the very strongest sympathy. Those present were entertained to tea by Miss Somerville, the sale of literature and signing of membership cards making a pleasant accompaniment to the reading of the tea-pup. A telegram was sent Mr. John Walsh, M.P., requesting his support for the Bill.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President: Mrs. Cecil Chapman.
Office: 4, Park Mansions, Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4.
(opposite Tube Station).

The At Home given by Miss Evans and Miss Alice Bell at Hampstead last week was a great success. Several new members were made and a good collection taken. The country campaign ended with a successful meeting at Bury, and on Thursday last. Best thanks to Miss Vye. On Tuesday, May 16, Miss K. Hesel will speak on "Women's Service to the State," and Miss Jessie Green will be hostess. Mrs. Graham has most generously offered to present the society with a beautiful new banner to be ready in time for the Procession on June 17. Offers of help in canvassing and other work necessary to raise a good contingent urgently needed.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Hon. Treas.—Miss Monica Whately, 75, Harcourt Terrace, The Beltons, S.W.
A drawing-room meeting will be held by kind permission of Mrs. Whately, at the above address to-morrow (Saturday). All Catholics are invited. Invitations can be obtained from the hon. treasurer. Catholics are also reminded that as they are to walk under their own banner in the Procession of June 17 there must be a great rally of members and friends.

SHOOLBRED'S SALE.

The first big sale of the summer season will open at Messrs. Shoalbred's Tottenham Court Road, next Monday, May 15. A drastic clearance will be made of a quantity of this season's goods, in order to make room for incoming stock. Shoalbred's have just bought up a large quantity of French models of tea gowns, dressing gowns, blouses, ladies' and children's underwear, and these will be offered at post prices, and, in many cases, at something even less. Among other things there are about 60 printed Delaine gowns in assorted designs and colours at 14s. 6d. each. A score of rich silk tea gowns, manufactured samples, in sky, pink, and helle, 27s. 6d. each, about 100 printed cotton morning wrappers, 6s. 11d. each, and the same number of smartly-cut knitted, cotton morning wrappers, in all colours, 7s. 6d. each. The prices of the modern undergarments begin at 3s. 6d., and satin undershirts, all colours, and in the most recent shapes, from 6s. 11d. each. A few sample gowns in white muslin are to be had at 14s. each, and in addition, a number of specially dainty gowns, also in white muslin, each one a manufacturer's sample, will be cleared at an all-round price of 25s. 6d. each. Ninety-five useful nun's veiling gowns of French make and dainty finish are priced 10s. 6d. each. In the underwear department many good bargains are to be had. Combinations of white Scotch game muslin, all sizes, 4s. 11d. each, the usual price being 7s. 6d. A large number of excellent stockings are offered at the clearing price of 1s. 6d. pair, and specially noteworthy at this price are those of fine fine thread with stripes, in black and colours. In addition to ladies' bargains, the wife and mother will find a wide assortment of underwear for men and boys at equally low prices. We advise our readers not to miss this sale.

WALPOLE BROS.

For summer wear there has been few equals, either on the score of durability or comfort, and now that it can be had in all the newest shades and colours, the most exacting buyer can buy and be well pleased with her purchase. Walpole's, famous as one of the largest linen houses in London, have a splendid stock of coloured lines ready for the season. It is said by those who know that lines are to be in extensive demand this year, and as coloured lines are being imported direct, and cannot be made to order, it is well to get to Walpole's stock. There is much to be said to the advantage of Messrs. Walpole's linen, for the firm have their own looms and weave the linen they sell. Special care is taken in dyeing, and instead of being dyed, as is generally done in the piece, the yarn itself is dyed and the weaving done from the dyed yarn. This ensures the durability of the colours. In the new lines there are about one hundred different shades of choice colours, including lake, sea, royal blue, fawn, and fawn. These are all guaranteed fast colours. Just the thing for our procession on June 17 are the white dress, blouse, and costume lines, from 26s. 11d. to 46s. 11d., varying in price from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Coloured dress lines, 36s. 11d. wide, range in price from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d. per yard. Readers, on application to Walpole Bros., may obtain a selection of patterns post free. Residents in London are reminded that Walpole Bros. have four addresses: 89 and 91, New Bond Street, W. 1; 12, Sloane Street, S.W. 1; 100 and 110, Kensington High Street, W. 8; and 5, Quaker Place, S.W. 1.

MARKING LINEN.

Never was it more necessary than in the present day to see that all one's personal and household linen is well marked, as, apart from loss, it is annoying to get other people's linen, and you cannot be certain of having your own linen from the laundry unless it is properly marked. A really reliable marking ink is the Royal Marking Ink, John Dore's Crystal Palace Marking Ink. It is a really reliable marking ink, and has stood the test of 200 years, and was the first invented. This is an ink which outlasts the linen. The post is telling, compared with what it may be the means of saving, and readers cannot possibly do better than to see that they get the genuine John Dore's Crystal Palace Marking Ink. It can be obtained from all chemists, stationers, and stores, or direct from the manufacturer, 75, Southgate Road, London, N., on receipt of six or 12 stamps.

RATIONAL FOOD REFORM.

It is a curious fact that while so much thought and research are continually being applied to meet the needs of human life little attention is given to the subject of diet. And yet food is the first need of the body and the brain, and its effects upon the mind and character for good or evil are becoming increasingly apparent. The pioneer workers in this neglected field, while differing on unimportant details, are strikingly unanimous in other respects. They all agree that the orthodox diet of this country is unscientific and productive of endless physical trouble. They agree that far too little use is made of the extraordinarily rich resources of the "vegetable" kingdom, the cereals, fruits, nuts, and vegetables. What the experts have established, thoughtful laymen (and laywomen) are beginning to realise. There are probably thousands of our readers who would find in "A New Era in Food" just that simple, sensible, and reliable guidance about rational food reform which they require. This 72-page book has as its principal feature a series of hints, recipes, suggestions, and specimen menus designed to make the adoption of a non-flesh dietary comparatively easy in the home as well as in "dining." We notice with especial interest that a whole page is devoted to meals without cooking, a subject that might with great advantage be studied by every woman who at present spends hours in the kitchen which might be much more profitably employed in other pursuits. This booklet is obtainable free from Messrs. Garra, food specialists, 53, Aldersgate Street, E.C.4. If Veron von Worms is mentioned when applying. Only a postcard is necessary.

PALMER TYRES.

Large diameter motor car tyres continue to be very popular. The smoothness of running and absence of jolting which accompany their use are by no means their only virtues, for they are in the long run very economical, as a substantial saving is effected in repairs and replacements. The Palmer Tyre, Limited, are finding a continually increasing demand for their seven-inch diameter cord tyres, such as have been fitted recently to King George's and Queen Mary's latest cars.

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A CORSET PARLOR.

In the Regal Corset Parlor at Kensington, women have an establishment devoted exclusively to corsets and corselets. The shop and private fitting rooms are well warmed and cosy, and everything that expert knowledge and courtesy can do to ensure a satisfactory choice of corset is done. A staff of experienced corset-makers are retained, who welcome the opportunity of discussing with lady visitors just those important points which concern them personally in the choice of a corset. Hundreds of different models are kept in stock, and these expert fitters are able to advise as to the most suitable corset for each figure. Among the large collection of models always in stock is a shape for every figure, a corset which will enhance the natural graceful curves of the body, and at the same time be modelled on scientific principles, and with strict regard to the laws of health. A novel branch of the Corset Parlor is the Corset Hospital, where repairs are effected in any corset, thus lengthening its period of usefulness, and effecting considerable economy in cost of expenditure. The Regal Corset Parlor is only a few doors from Kensington High Street Station, and very accessible, but women who are unable to pay a personal visit should write for a "dainty" booklet on the corset question to Room C, Regal Corset Parlor, 127, High Street, Kensington.

FOOTWEAR.

The "Bendable" boots and shoes, manufactured by W. H. Barker and Co., 420, Northgate Street, Chester, deserve to find a considerable number of wearers among women who like to be well shod. "Bendable" goods are made from the best wearing materials, are British throughout, and every pair sold is personally guaranteed by the head of the firm. The particular qualities of these boots and shoes are absolute silence, softness, flexibility, and durability. All sizes and shapes are kept in stock. An illustrated booklet, giving the fullest details, will be sent to any of our readers on application to W. H. Barker and Co., 420, Northgate Street, Chester.

WOMEN'S CIGARETTES.

Speciality fine, hand-made Cigarettes, made by Fredk. D. Pinto & Co., 77, Piccadilly, W. Exquisite flavour and aroma. In boxes of 25, 50 and 100. Prices (Turkish), 7/- per 100; (Virginia), 8/- per 100. Obtainable from 154, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

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